

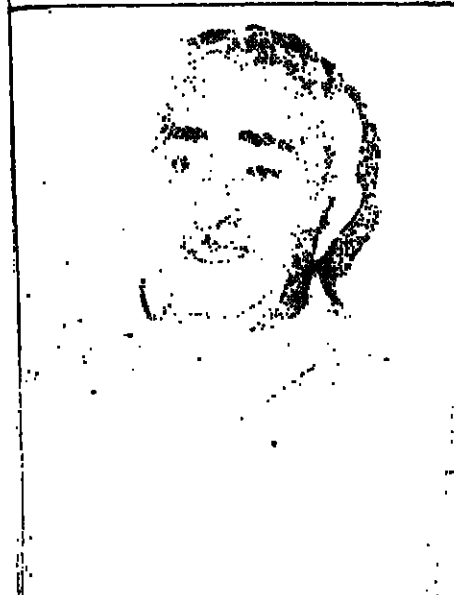
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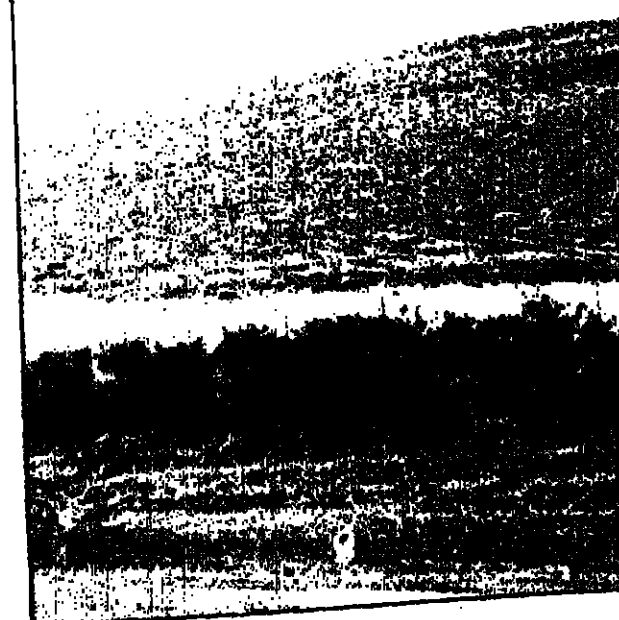
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Khirbet el-Samra turns green



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مكتبة الامم

By Wafa Abdel Hamid
Special to The Star

Jordan could become Arab veterinary centre, says prof.

THE CONCEPT of primary health care is a new philosophy which the World Health Organization (WHO) is following. 'Health for all by the year 2000' means it is envisaged that everyone will have easy access to medical care and medical services.

What then is primary health care? And what are the veterinarians' contributions to it? The answers to these questions were made available to an audience of several veterinarians last Monday during a lecture delivered by the WHO representative Professor Matyas during his four-week visit

to Jordan at the invitation of the government.

Professor Matyas pointed out that primary health care consisted of eight main elements as follows:

1- Education concerning prevailing health problems and the methods of preventing and controlling them.

2- Promotion of food supply and proper nutrition.

3- An adequate supply of safe water and basic sanitation.

4- Maternal and child health care including family planning.

5- Immunization against the major infectious diseases.

6- Control of locally endemic diseases.

7- Appropriate treatment of common diseases and injuries.

8- Provision of essential drugs.

"The role of the Ministry of Health is extremely important in achieving primary health care, but alone, it cannot cope, so other elements in the community have to contribute to achieving this concept," said Professor Matyas. Veterinarians are vital in promoting and implementing the eight elements mentioned above.

The philosophy of primary health care is based on intersec-

tional co-operation, collaboration and co-ordination, using the appropriate technology, international co-operation and inter-Ministry co-operation and co-ordination. Veterinarians educate people, particularly those living in the rural areas, on the means of caring for animals, and methods of preventing the transmission of animal diseases to humans as well as food hygiene, i.e. how to prevent food poisoning and so on.

Furthermore, veterinarians are responsible for promoting animal husbandry, improving nutritional status of the people concerned, decreasing over-production of stray dogs and cats, and the means of disposing of dead animals, (safe collection of condemned meat at slaughterhouses). They are also in charge of inspecting dairy plants for maternal and child safety, and are employed in vaccine institutes in order to check for the safety of vaccines, and their production.

Professor Matyas stressed the WHO's interest in Health system research which studies the constraints and reasons behind the lack of co-ordination between the Ministries of Health and Agriculture in promoting primary health care. "It is very important to develop and implement programmes to 'zoonoses' control through the co-operation and co-ordination between both ministries," added Professor Matyas.

He suggested several approaches of setting up such a scheme in Jordan. He mentioned the establishment of an interministerial committee which should follow a plan for action on disease surveillance. Professor Matyas is in Jordan to help develop a veterinary public health unit in the Kingdom and he stressed the vital need to set up a veterinary college in local universities with much concentration on research and advanced laboratory facilities.

Jordan should start efforts to start setting up a 'zoonoses' centre in the Kingdom for other Arab countries because the Arab nations as a block, have common problems and diseases such as brucellosis, rabies, hydatidosis, salmonellosis and food hygiene, said Professor Matyas.

He added that there should be political will to develop such unit and adequate legislation in health services, food hygiene meat and milk hygiene, should be adopted, give veterinarians a free hand in implementing veterinary public health programmes.

Community participation, however, is very important for the elimination and eradication of these dangerous diseases. Veterinarians should try to acquire international financial support for national and systematic plans adopted in the Five-Year Plan starting from 1990-1995. He pointed out that such recommendations, with the assistance of WHO in all fields, must be pushed forward in order to achieve the main elements of primary health care.

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King Hussein receives President Mubarak

His Majesty King Hussein yesterday received Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak upon the latter's arrival in Amman. King Hussein is expected to discuss latest developments and bilateral relations with the Egyptian president.

King Hussein sends cable

His Majesty King Hussein last Monday sent a cable of good wishes to Italian President Francesco Cossiga congratulating him on the occasion of his country's national day. In his cable, King Hussein wished President Cossiga good health and happiness and the Italian people further progress and prosperity.

King Hussein sends condolences

His Majesty King Hussein has sent a cable of condolence to the Lebanese President Amin Gemayel on the assassination of the Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami. In his cable, King Hussein said treacherous elements were behind the murder, and that he received the news of Mr Karami's death with the deepest distress and grief. King Hussein also sent another cable to Mr Karami's family in Tripoli expressing his deepest sympathies.

Prince Hassan outlines aims

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan has said in London that Jordan supports the steadfastness of the Palestinians in the occupied land and hopes to achieve complete Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories. Prince Hassan was speaking at an official banquet held by the British-Jordanian Friendship Society in honour of Prince Hassan and Her Royal Highness Princess Sarvath. Prince Hassan also called for the strengthening of British-Jordanian relations, particularly in the field of economic co-operation through British investments in Jordan.

Prince Hassan meets Canadian minister

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, on the second of a state visit to Canada, has met with the Minister of State for external relations, Monique Landry. Prince Hassan discussed with her Jordanian-Canadian economic co-operation and the prospects for Canadian participation in implementing the Five-Year Development Plan.

Honorary consul

A Royal Decree has been issued approving the appointment of Mr Barke Mousa Sikkiljan as honorary consul for Uruguay to Jordan. Mr Barke is a leading businessman in Jordan.

Princess Basma opens new centre

Her Royal Highness Princess Basma last Tuesday inaugurated the new premises of the Ibn Sina Charitable Society in Shmeisani. Princess Basma, who is the chairperson of the board of trustees of the Queen Alia Social Welfare Fund, toured the sections and watched therapy sessions for disabled children. Later, Princess Basma announced her contribution of JD 1,000 to the charitable society to help it carry out its programmes.

PM sends message

The Prime Minister Zaid Rifai has sent a cable of condolence to President Gemayel expressing



Princess Basma cutting the tape for the new Ibn Sina Centre

the economies of the Arab countries.

Hospital for Tafleeh

The Ministry of Public works has completed studies and prepared designs for the construction of a public hospital in Tafleeh district, according to Mr Mahmoud Al Hawamdeh, the Minister of Public Works. The tender for constructing the 100-bed hospital has already been floated.

Production goes up

By last March Jordan's production of phosphate had reached 559,004 tonnes, up from 524,009 tonnes produced in March 1988, according to a statistical bulletin issued by the Central Bank of Jordan. The phosphate production during February this year was 445,006 tonnes, while in March it was 559,004, i.e. an increase of 113,800 tonnes in one month.

Society to distribute computers

The General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS) in Jordan will distribute 75 computers to charitable societies on the two banks of the Kingdom. They are to be used for training in societies' schools. Forty-five computers will be distributed in the East Bank and the rest on the West Bank during this year. GUVS will distribute JD 25,000 to 50 nursery schools in Amman, Irbid, Balqa and Zarqa governorates and JD 15,000 to 30 nurseries in the West Bank's governorates of Jerusalem, Nablus and Hebron. The society also will take part in a conference sponsored by the Unesco scheduled for Paris in December.

Students on practical course

The University of Jordan's Faculty of Engineering and Technology has sent 82 of its male and female students to 17 different countries on an international practical experience programme. In return, nearly 60 students will be received by the University for training in Jordanian institutions, within the framework of a programme organized by the Inter-

Mr Batayneh back home

The Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Lower House of Parliament Rizk Al Batayneh returned home last Sunday after a three-week visit to the US at the invitation of the American government, after he took part in the International Parliamentary Union Conference held in Nicaragua. Mr Batayneh delivered a lecture on Peace in the Middle East at the Cosmos Club during his visit to the US, as well as a lecture on the development of Arab-American relations since World War II at the invitation of US Congressman Charles Woolen.

Drop in accidents

A significant drop in road accidents and casualties over the Eid al-Fitr holiday following the holy month of Ramadhan has been reported by the police authorities. Out of a total of 29 road accidents in the country over the past five days, two people were killed and 55 injured. The Deputy director of police in the Amman area, Colonel Mohammad Al Fares said that this was the lowest figure reported during Eid al-Fitr in the past 12 years.

Mayor off to Berlin

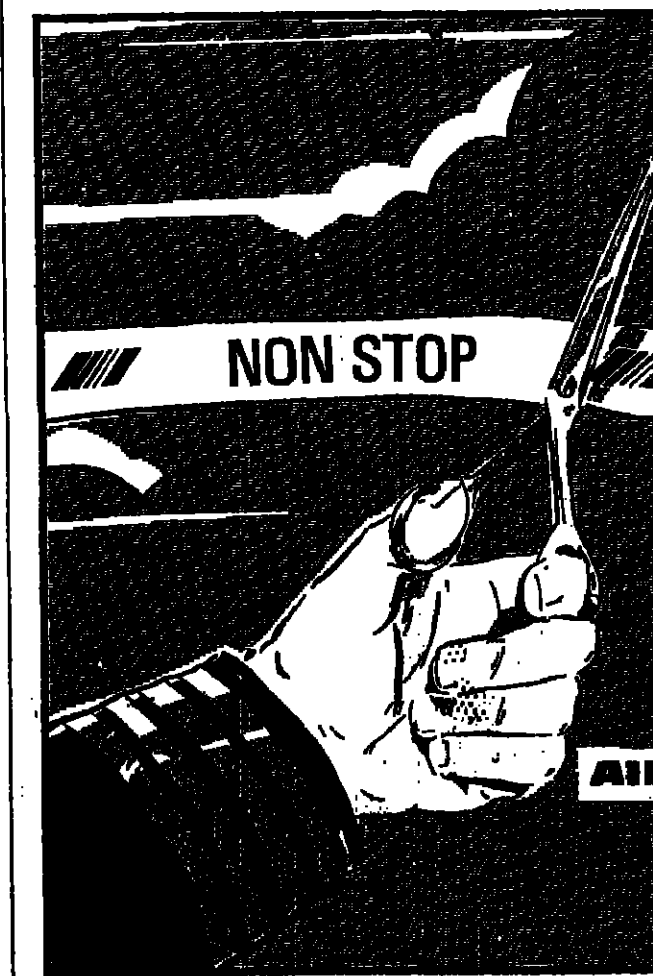
The Greater Amman Municipality participated in celebrations which started in East Berlin last Monday to mark the city's 750th anniversary. The Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh has left Amman for East Berlin to attend the celebrations and to take part in discussions on Berlin's links of co-operation with the other capitals in the world.

Council celebrates 30th anniversary

The Amman-based Council of Arab Economic Unity last Wednesday marked its 30th anniversary.

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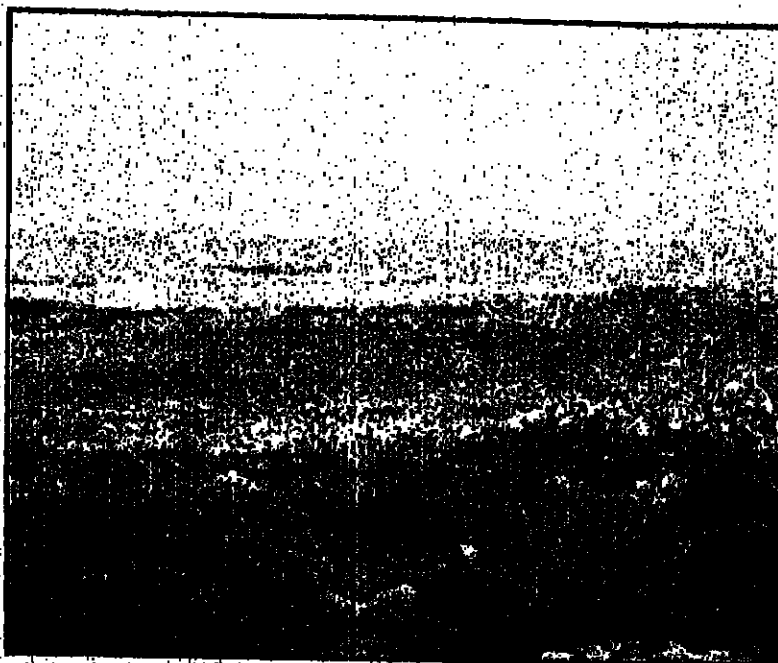
A greening programme that



Just one year and the trees outstrip man



Fast growing poplars should be a good source of timber



An uninspiring location



Jordan risks losing its dams to a flood of silt

By Pam Dougherty
Special to The Star

PRIVATIZATION IS the current catchword at some of Jordan's major institutions, but at the Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ), the word is diversification as the authority looks forward to selling olives, making perfume, becoming a timber supplier and organizing a national park, all within the next 10 years.

The major focus for this varied range of activities is the WAJ wastewater treatment plant at Khirbet es-Samra which was designed to fulfill one function, but now seems to be taking on a life of its own as more and more trees are planted at its 2000 dunum silt north east of Amman.

The plant itself has a system of 33 ponds capable of handling up to 115,000 cubic metres of waste per day and sufficient for the needs of the Amman and Zarqa areas at least until the end of the century. Waste flows to the plant along an 80 kilometres pipeline and passes through a series of two aeration, four facultative and four maturation ponds, emerging after around 42 days of treatment as water which is pure enough to drink, but which in fact, then flows into the Zarqa river and on into the

King Talal dam where it adds to the supplies available for Jordan Valley irrigation.

This constant supply of treated water is the key to the activities now underway at the site. Using just two per cent of the available water, the WAJ is now transforming the dry and unprospering area around the ponds into something green and productive.

In an interview with The Star, the head of the WAJ Irrigation Department Sami Tuffaha said that planting began during the 1985-86 season and that by the end of the current season some 1,806,000 trees, shrubs and flowers will have been planted, including 800,000 forest trees, 600,000 local and 90,000 American poplars, 81,000 scented flowers, 25,000 olive trees, 11,000 citrus trees, 17,000 carob trees and a trial planting of 1,000 dwarf apples.

By the end of the next two years, Mr Tuffaha and his team plan to have three million forest trees and two million poplars at the site along with the selection of fruit trees and flowers.

The WAJ began work at Khirbet es-Samra with the idea of establishing scented flowers which would help to ensure the purity of

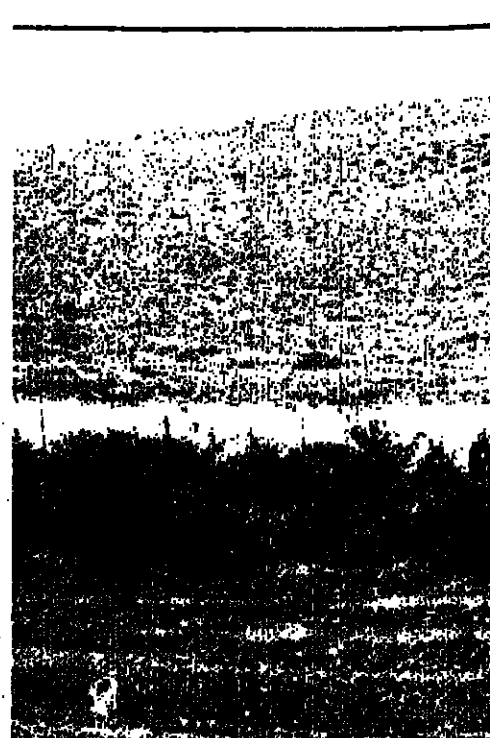
the air around the plant and trees and shrubs that would beautify it. They also wanted to learn just what uses could be made of the treated water. As planting progressed, however, project staff began to realize that the abundant water supply offered the potential for far more than the establishment of a green and sweet smelling site.

According to Mr Tuffaha, after five years, the olive trees should be producing 300 tonnes of fruit annually and generating an income of JD 150,000 from their sale. After five years, the poplars will have grown enough to provide timber for anything from matches to housing. And after 10 years, the 120 kilograms of Jojoba seeds from the United States that are to be planted this season, should have grown into trees producing a valuable oil for a wide range of industrial uses. As the Jojoba ripens in July and August, it can be processed in existing olive presses which are not needed for the olive harvest until later in the year.

Around 15,000 carob (Kharoub) trees have also been planted and more are planned for next year. Mr Tuffaha puts a high priority on productive trees such as the carob which can provide fruit both



...begins to take on new life



..... can pay its own way

for human consumption and for storage. He is also keen to establish prospects trees which are drought resistant and produce both a fruit which can be used to make a coffee-like drink and for timber.

Once the trees and flowers at Khirbet es-Samra are more fully grown, the WAJ would like to see the site used for recreational purposes. Discussions are already underway with the Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature on the introduction of gazelles, wild rabbits and other animals which would be able to enjoy the space and the peace of the reserve.

Migratory birds have already discovered its advantages and Khirbet es-Samra has become a popular stopping place.

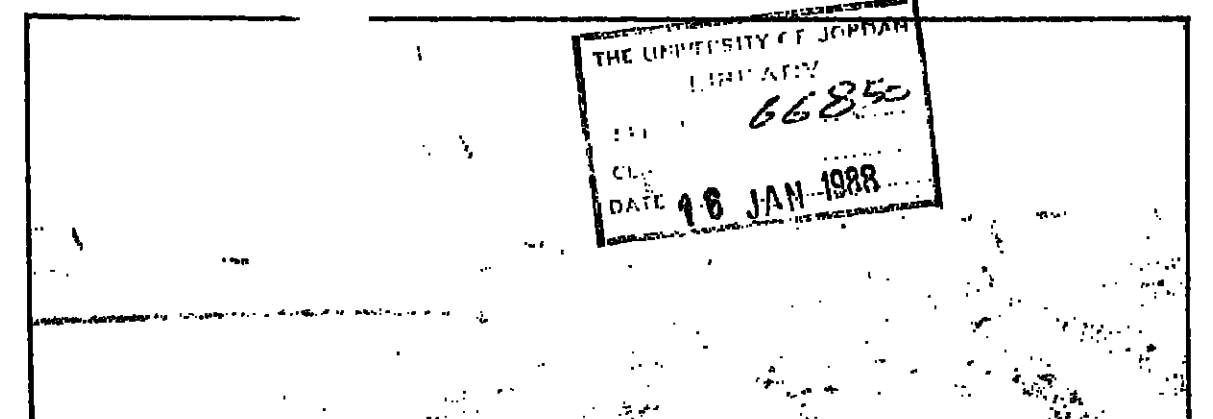
The Water Authority is planning a resthouse and offices for the use of the increasing number of visitors, such as the two United Kingdom research students arriving in June, who are interested in the working of the plant.

The tree planting activities are not confined to Khirbet es-Samra and out at the Khaldiya Dam, near Wadi Duleil, the WAJ has hopes for the establishment of a national park. The 1.1 million cubic metre capacity dam was built mainly for

groundwater discharge but in 1986, the WAJ began a tree planting programme to help contain a silting problem caused by run-off from the surrounding area. So far, some 100,000 forage shrubs and 270,000 trees, mainly eucalyptus and acacia, have been planted and further 800 dunums of land have been purchased to bring the total area available for development up to 3,000 dunums.

As the previously rather bleak area around the dam has begun to "green", the authority's plans for the site have become more ambitious. Mr Tuffaha says they now want to see it equipped with a resthouse, a Bedouin folklore village and a native flora museum and serving as a winter resort for the people of Amman.

The next few years will see planting activity carried out at a number of dams around Jordan, particularly in response to silting problems which are gradually destroying the value of the dams. Work has already begun at Ghadeer al Abyead near Mafraq and at Qatrania and Sultaneh and more dams will be included next season. The WAJ seems set to become an important developer of parks and recreational areas, providing a useful reminder that water is at the heart of all development in Jordan.



Khirbet es-Samra is developing as a haven for migratory birds



Desert plants have their place too

Displaced people find refuge

By Ed Hooper
Special to The Star

THE ARMY commander, the police chief and the Arab merchant were chasing chickens. The merchant was fat, in the manner of cartoon stereotypes, and tripped over his robes long before he had reached the end of the football pitch, where the chickens were happily scratching. The commander arrived at the head of the bunch, in a whirl of khaki, and promptly executed a couple of athletic, but unrewarded dives in the dust. The police chief proved that a blend of guile and agility was the most successful approach. He feinted, he swooped, and soon he had a bird clutched firmly in each hand.

By this stage, the crowd was in collective hysterics, including the various groups of tribal dancers who had been performing only minutes before. The Ngok Dinka, in their beadwork face-masks and ostrich feather plumes, were slapping each other on the back. The Nuer, bearing spears and long thin shields, had abandoned their warrior grimaces and were laughing uncontrollably. Even the Shilluk, dignified in their pink togas, were visibly shaking at the shoulders.

As a public relations exercise, the military carnival at Renk football ground worked like a dream. Nearly everybody in the town attended. As the local executive officer, James Sigan Banak, explained afterwards: "It was a boosting of morale — to make the town feel that there was peace that people could play and celebrate."

And a morale boost was exactly what Renk needed, after being virtually cut off through the rainy season by the guerrillas of the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA). The SPLA has been fighting the Sudanese army for over three years now, in a bid to wrest more rights for the mainly Christian/animist south of the country from what it perceives as an Islamic-orientated government in Khartoum.

Renk is the most northerly major town in the south of Sudan. It has an official population of just over 15,000, in addition to which it is hosting over 21,000 people who have, over the last two years,

been displaced by the civil war. Among them are members of most of the main southern tribes: Dinka, Nuer, Shilluk, Anwak and Brun, who originate mainly from villages further south on the River Nile. Some, however, have trekked here from as far afield as the Ethiopian border, 500 kilometres away. A few of the displaced are housed with tribesmates already resident in Renk but the majority have created simple "tukuls" of mud and sticks, thatched with straw, in three large camps on the town's outskirts. Two of the camps, Melut and Paryang, are named after the original home villages of their inhabitants.

"We are really facing a lot of pressure from these displaced persons", says Banak. "The town has no buildings in which to house them, and already food is scarce. We also have a problem with health facilities."

The government, already overburdened with a massive foreign debt, and recently saddled with the twin crises of a crippling drought and a refugee population that has grown to over a million, has done its best to help. Clothes, blankets and sorghum have been distributed to the Renk displaced, albeit at irregular intervals.

The recipients are nothing if not grateful. An assistant chief at Melut camp told me: "The government can defend us and give us what we need, and now we are supporting the government." The statement was significant because the chief is a Dinka, the tribe from which the SPLA draws the bulk of its support. In fact, however, the displaced people exist precariously in this southern outpost, mostly hoping that a cessation of the fighting will permit their return home. Some managed to bring grain or cattle with them when they fled to Renk; others have only managed to survive by doing casual work on the local mechanized farming scheme.

But this year, farming activities have been curtailed by the case with which the guerrillas move through the long grass in the rains, and even fishing on the Nile became unsafe after SPLA attacks. The guerrillas entered Renk town for the first time, after killing eight people and looting several homes. Last year, they blew up two army lorries to the north and south of the town.

In response, the army burnt down three villages, to prevent their being used for sanctuary by the rebels. The inhabitants of Par-

yang camp, outside which one of the mine explosions occurred, were prevailed upon to move closer to Renk itself. And the already deserted area along the main road, as far as Gelgar, 25 kilometres north of Renk, and Malakal 350 kilometres to the south, was declared a closed zone, accessible only to army convoys.

As ever in war situations, it is the children who have suffered most. When Joan Ryder and Avril Walsh, two nurses from the Irish-based voluntary agency Concern, arrived in Renk, over half the children they weighed proved to be clinically malnourished (that is less than 80 per cent of the proper weight for their height). Nowadays, Joan and Avril and their team of workers look after some 400 children in the feeding centre at Renk hospital. Well over a third of these are defined as severely malnourished, or under 70 per cent weight-for-height.

An average of 250 children turn up daily, to be fed with four meals of UNICEF's locally-developed famine food known as Unimix (a high-calorie blend of 50 per cent cereal flour, 30 per cent fortified skimmed milk and 20 per cent sugar). Accompanying adults are rewarded with a meal of sorghum porridge, garnished with a meat or vegetable sauce. The feeding cen-

tre is an island of chatter and noise in the otherwise almost deserted hospital compound.

Amid the din, Joan tends to the minor ailments like cuts and skin rashes while Avril takes 250 weights and 250 measurements. Outside, Concern's local staff cooks and distributes the Unimix, scrubs pots, and wipes dirty faeces. To date, over 50 children have been discharged fit and healthy.

As the dry season began, the army declared the road northwards from Renk open once more. But the town still represents a human oasis in a war-zone desert, and its services are still overstretched. After a recent survey conducted by a Concern official, the locally-run Renk Relief Committee has decided to apply for help to World Food Programme, and the Sudanese Relief and Rehabilitation Commission.

The proposal calls for a general distribution, over a three month period, of six 90 kilogramme sacks of sorghum for each of the 4,058 displaced families in Renk, and for 120 families in Gelgar. It would involve the provision of over 2,000 tonnes of relief food, and a decision is expected shortly. Ryder approves of the proposal: "The people tell us there's no point in feeding one member of the family while all the rest go hungry", she says.



Rebels receiving instructions in warfare



Refugees hope to return home and tend their crops

A new phase of social security

SSC's scheme aims at all citizens

By Ayman Al-Safadi
Special to The Star

A FEW decades ago, people in this country did not have the slightest reason to worry about their future; a ceiling to shelter them or a hand to feed them once old age has rendered them powerless, thereby making them unable to provide for themselves.

However, life now is so different and is no longer so simple. Social, economic and also political situations have changed greatly. Many individuals now find it difficult to ensure the basic requirements of life. Thus, there had to be a way to help the disabled, the aged and the dependants of the deceased. The answer lies in Social Security programmes. And in this, Jordan has not been found lacking. Since 1980, the Kingdom has established a Social Security Corporation (SSC). The establishment has come a long way and it is very determined to go further in other fields.

Towards this end, the General Director of the SSC, Dr Mahdi El-Farhan, at a press conference last Monday, revealed that the corporation has started a new phase of social security scheme to embrace all Jordanians on either obligatory or optional basis. He said that as from 1 June, all private companies with employees exceeding five people, would be included in Social Security schemes against industrial accidents, diseases, old-age and death. This will be on obligatory basis. Companies with less than five employees, have the option of choosing whether to join the social security programmes. However, once a company is registered, with the corporation, it could not withdraw.

He added that all Jordanians could benefit from the SSC's plans in the instances of old age, disability, and death according to the regulations set by the board council of the corporation. He further



Dr Mahdi Al Farhan

stated that all citizens involved in duties on regional, international, political, military missions and at cultural centres could register in the social security programmes provided that bilateral or international agreements were not violated in the procedure.

The corporation, Dr Farhan added, has no objections to starting an SSC scheme for the unemployed. But it has to wait for a government decision on the issue. Also, worker's consent and approval had to be sought since they have to bear the brunt of contributing to provide funds for the jobless.

The general director also stated that the SSC is soon to launch a propaganda campaign to make the public aware of the importance of a social security scheme. Liaison officers would tour the country in order to shed more light on the necessity of social security. They would pinpoint strategic places where there might be the need for the establishment of more branches of the corporation.

AMMAN (Star) — The countdown for the 1988 Seoul Olympics began in earnest last week with electronic signboards atop buildings in the host city flashing "500" the number of days remaining before the Games' opening. A large Seoul Olympic flag bearing the Games' emblem and five intertwined rings below it was hoisted atop the city government building in the heart of Seoul in what city officials said was part of a campaign to 'arouse public interest' in the Games.

Mr Park Seh-jik, president of the Seoul Olympic organizing Committee (SLOOC), renewing his strong confidence in the success of the Games, said last week that about 13,100 athletes and officials from all of the IOC's 167-member nations are expected to participate in the Games. He added that the attendance will break the record set by the 1972 Games in Munich where 10,080 people from 123 nations took part.

"I have not yet gotten personal assurance from the international Olympic Committee member nations. But current international environments give rise to a strong indication that all of the IOC members will make their presence in the Seoul games," Park has said at a news conference. Park's beliefs are bolstered by IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch's remarks in Vienna that he was optimistic North Korea would agree to take part in the Seoul Olympics. North Korea has been the only country of the IOC member nations that has threatened to boycott the Games unless their demand to 'cohost' the Games was met.

Application forms for participation in the Games will be sent to the National Olympic Committees of all IOC member nations through the IOC between January and March 1988, Park said. Preliminary entries will close on 17 May of 1988, and the deadline for final entry will fall on 2 September. The athletes' village, which will become a home-away-home for the 13,600 athletes and officials during the Games, will open on 3 September and close on 5 October, three days after the Games' closing.

The village, under construction south of the Olympic Park will be manned by 7,200 people, including cooks, guides security personnel, doctors, hair dressers and bank tellers. Daily charge per person will be \$44. Meanwhile, the press village, also under construction, will open for 34 days from 2 September to 5 October. Both of the villages are scheduled to be dedicated by May of 1988.

Most of the sports facilities for the Games were ready for and



Rehearsing the Olympic Torch relay

Countdown has begun

used during the 1986 Seoul Asian Games, which Seoul Olympic Organizers say was a dry run for the next year's Olympic. An estimated 230,000 foreigners are expected to visit the city during the Olympic period but there will be no shortage of hotel rooms, the SLOOC president said confidently. The Games' opening ceremony on 17 September will last three hours 20 minutes from 10:30 am to 1:50 pm including a 30 minute-long pre-ceremony show and at 37-minute-post ceremony show.

The opening ceremony which will feature Korean traditional and modern dances, callisthenics and Korean and foreign folk dances will be staged by over 11,000 people, mostly art and physical education school students and professional dancers and musicians. The ceremony will be held in

accordance with the IOC charter and tradition, but efforts will be made to make it a jolly, pleasant festival which will denote international friendship and world peace.

To make the Seoul Olympics an Olympics of 'sports and culture', the chief Seoul Olympic organizer said that in time for the Games, two international art events and an international seminar on Olympics will be held in Seoul. The events are the world outdoor sculpture exhibition set for Olympic Park and an international contemporary art show at the National Museum of Modern Arts. Both are slated for 17 August to 5 October. The outdoor sculpture exhibition, the first of its kind in Olympic history, will display 160 works from top sculptors from 80 nations.

Conference on banking

AMMAN (Star) — Under the patronage of His Majesty King Hussein, the Royal Society for Islamic Culture and Research, (Al-EI-Balite Institution) will hold its sixth annual conference in the Petra Hall, of the Regency Hotel and at the Jordanian Arabic Language Society Hall from 18 - 21 June.

In addition to its basic programme, and in co-operation with the Islamic Research and Training Institute of the Islamic Bank for Development which is based in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, the conference includes a seminar on "A strategic plan for investment in the Islamic Banks".

King Hussein will inaugurate the

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STAR FEATURES

Tagadum's nomadic theatre

By Ed Hooper
Special to The Star

HE SITS alone in his office, in a pale blue safari suit. In front of him stretches a large expanse of wooden desk. The Red Sea province Operations Officer for the expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI) looks every inch a run-of-the-mill Sudanese bureaucrat. But Mr Jaffar Bamkar, as it turns out, is nothing of the kind.

For a start, there is his manner of speaking. He comes across with an energy which is unusual even in this land of restless passions. And then there is the fact that he is also the leader of a street theatre group. It is called Tagadum and, since it is infused with Mr Bamkar's own infectious enthusiasm, it is perhaps appropriate that it should be engaged in the fight against infectious diseases.

Jaffar Bamkar is a member of the Beja tribe, a fiercely independent people, as evinced by their being the first group of fighters ever to defeat a British square in battle. But over the last twenty years, steadily declining rainfall patterns and concomitant desertification of the Beja tribal homelands in the Red Sea Hills, have forced the majority of these nomads to migrate to the nearby city of Port Sudan. Since most arrived there penniless, they tended to drift to the shanty areas known locally as "The Deims".

Bamkar explains: "The Beja people don't like the town life, but when they lose their animals they are always compelled to leave their environment in the hills, and come to the town."

In 1976, work began on the Tagadum Community Centre, a one million Sudanese pound, (\$250,000) investment, financed largely by the Canadian branch of Foster Parent Plan. It was sited in the heart of Port Sudan's oldest squatter settlement. Soon the community centre was a thriving enterprise comprising an open-air



Immunization cover in the Tagadum slum has risen from four per cent to over 50 per cent

theatre, a mother-child health centre, a library, two schools and a police station. It was also the only building with electricity for several hundred metres in any direction. Jaffar Bamkar was one of its leading lights.

By 1982, the drought in the Red Sea Hills had intensified, and over the next three years the Beja began to starve. They also lost an estimated 80% of the camels and goats which are their livelihood. The trickle down the mountainside to the Deims became a torrent. Many Beja fared little better in the unhygienic and alien environ-

ment of the urban slums, a problem which was compounded by the nomads' stubborn resistance to new ideas. Bamkar recalls: "The displaced believed in the traditional medicine. They had not much confidence in immunization or modern medicine. They needed mobilization."

Bamkar had, by this stage, already set up the Tagadum Street Theatre, and because of his experience as a health inspector, was encouraged to begin weaving simple health education messages into the shows. He explains: "These people were not using the

modern means of communications like radio, television and the newspapers, so we thought of theatre. We tried to put the messages across in a very simple and direct performance."

At the end of 1985, UNICEF's current head of EPI, Ian Pelt, was searching for a means of improving Port Sudan's immunization coverage, which was then one of the lowest in the country. A chance remark put him on to Jaffar Bamkar. Within a few weeks, Tagadum Street Theatre began nightly performances in the Deims of a show called "Immunize Your Children Against The Six Diseases". The production had three very basic aims. It seeks to educate the audience so that they can recognize "The Six Deadly Diseases" of measles, polio, TB, tetanus, whooping cough and diphtheria. It seeks to teach that a non-immunized child may die or be disabled, whereas an immunized child can be protected. And it seeks to entertain.

The action is simple. A doctor (stethoscope and white coat) comes on stage and talks of the six diseases. One by one they appear, shrieking and wailing, in garish all-enveloping costumes of pink, yellow and blue, highlighted by black spots and stripes. One by one they are introduced, their symptoms described. Enter a father and son, to whom the doctor explains the benefits of immunization. The father refuses. A second father and son appear, and this time the medical advice is accepted: the vaccination is carried out. The first boy returns on stage, and the six diseases creep up on him. The boy drops down dead; the germs dance gleefully over his body. The father mourns. The action is replayed with the second boy, though this time it is the germs that collapse to the stage: the vaccines have triumphed.

When Tagadum performs in other shanty areas of Port Sudan, different actors are used, so shows are put on in Arabic, Beja and Beni Amer. There are also plans to devise another play depicting the benefits of oral rehydration therapy. The possibilities are endless.

Says Bamkar "The idea can be expanded to all areas of Sudan, and all languages, using volunteers, not professional actors. Any group can do it, because it is very simple. It does not need much experience; it does not need a theatre or lights. We can do it in any street — in just twenty minutes. People come, we work, and then we move. Nomadic theatre, you can call it."

And the results? Well, in one year, beginning in late 1985, immunization coverage in the Tagadum slum area rose from four per cent to over 50 per cent. Jaffar Bamkar likes to display the immunization record book of the local health centre. The years 1983 to 1985 are shown to fill just five pages. Then, slowly, he leafs through the thirty pages that cover inoculations performed during 1986.

The first time we saw the show was at a UNICEF children's

Young geniuses behind bars

By Najwa Kefay
Special to The Star

"A CHILD is born with hidden potentials which, if well exploited and well directed, would result in perfect growth and remarkable development. Otherwise, these potentials would emanate in a negative manner and lead the child to distraction."

This was one of the main theories in child psychology which survived in spite of the fact that some other leaders in this field tried to contradict it. William James believed that a child was nothing but a mass of confusion, empty of coherent thoughts and senses. John Lock believed that a child was like a white sheet of paper knowing only what we teach him, both of which theories deprive the child of all initiatives or mental powers whatsoever. One of the psychologists who doesn't agree with these theories is Michael Louis, who says that children are more capable of doing much more than we think, and much earlier than we know it.

Louis, director of the gifted children's section in Princeton, New Jersey, discovered this in one of his studies carried out on a number of children between 9 months and five years (pre-school) in 1982.

Dr Eugeny Madanat, doctor of Child Development Psychology and Social Psychology in elementary education, from Ann Arbor University in Michigan, has written four books and is working on her fifth. Her books all deal with language development and problems in primary schools in Jordan. This topic was also the topic of her Ph.D. thesis. Dr Madanat herself is a supporter of Michael Louis's theory, and this she had found out from personal experience and research done on schools here in Jordan, while working for the Ministry of Education in her capacity as a member of the Programming Section.

EDUCATION

"Most of the schools that graduate many of the top students in the country start with two foreign languages other than the Arabic mother language, from the first years of primary school, and their students turn out to be best students in the Kingdom, and do not face any problems whatsoever when they go abroad for their higher education."

Dr Madanat firmly believes that a child between five and ten years old is capable of learning at the

same speed and efficiency equal to that of a university student. What a child between two to ten years of age can learn in one year, would require an adult five years to do the same.

Dr Madanat speaks of another study done by Prof Fredrick W. Bertoliet, head of the Bilingual Department in Ann Arbor, carried out in 1980 on children of foreign students (mainly Arabs), between four to five years of age, and found out that they were capable of learning English as a second language, mastering it in six months and their progress was much more impressive than their parents.

Another study carried out in this field, also emphasizing the hidden abilities of children, was by Dr Louis Kamel Mlika, in Egypt in 1968 on students of primary classes in private schools, and found out that students were very easily coping with learning three languages in addition to their mother Arabic language.

Dr Madanat's opinion was that any failure on the part of the child to master a language is due to negligence on behalf of the teacher or the school, and not the child himself. Jean Jacques Rousseau once said: "Give me a healthy child and a competent teacher and I'll give you a genius".

MORE PUPILS MAKE THE GRADE



An increasing number of children in developing countries now have the benefit of a full six years of basic primary school education. Often it is compulsory and free. The majority of pupils today complete all primary grades - but in some countries less than 50 per cent go on to secondary school, frequently because parents cannot afford fees.

Country	Percentage of children attending primary school (0-6 years)	Percentage attending secondary school (7-12 years)
Kenya	100	68.5
Singapore	100	90.0
Indonesia	100	68.1
Jordan	100	97.0
Brazil	100	36.4
Malaysia	99	97.2
United Arab Emirates	95	97.0
Zambia	94	84.6
India	85	38.0
Ghana	79	74.7
Oman	83	60.1
Saudi Arabia	69	79.4

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AGENTS & REPRESENTATIVES WORLD WIDE

'New comprehensive art' in Turk paintings

By Najwa Kefay
Special to The Star

JEAN TURK, a Lebanese artist currently exhibiting in Amman, has dedicated himself to art ever since he was 10 years old. Driven by strong artistic tendencies, his talents were encouraged and guided by his family.

As a young man, he directed his efforts towards painting and sculpture where he received a diploma in this field from the Lebanese Fine Arts Institute, after which he headed towards cinematography and theatrical decoration to cultural studies and fashion design. But even that didn't quench his thirst for art, so he headed for Paris. After that he returned to Lebanon to register his first accomplishment in the world of art: a new school of art.

"It's a very unique school," he tells The Star. "It does not belong to any of the previous schools, yet it contains all of them, this is why I called it 'The New Comprehensive School'. The main characteristics of this school is that classical originality persists in it, but it moulds modern philosophical, cultural and ideological thought."

In determining this new artistic trend for himself, he is granted the liberty to use any artistic technique or medium he likes, and wishes to. Different artistic inclinations could present themselves in one painting, releasing the artist from all ties and bonds and giving him the opportunity to relay his idea without restriction.

"In my paintings the main concept is there, vividly clear yet reaching out and inciting any different hidden fantasies and imagination in the viewer. I don't believe in just using colourful demonstrations to attract eyes to my paintings, there has to be much more to it than just that, in my opinion."

The artist has participated in a number of group exhibitions and



Woman at work with 'kubbah', a 1986 painting by Turk

had a number of private ones of his own.

His wife Gloria, who is an equally accomplished artist herself, has also participated with him in joint exhibitions, in Europe and America as well as Lebanon and now, Amman.

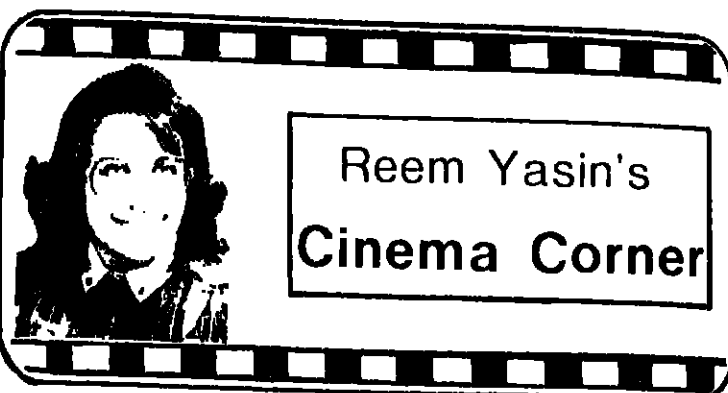
"Amman has become an important artistic location lately and is regarded as very significant in the Arab world as well as internationally. In my opinion, this is due to the active initiative of the Jordanian artists in general and of course the support they receive from their Majesties in this particular field. This is why I accepted the invitation so enthusiastically. Now I'm holding my first exhibition in an Arab country, other than Lebanon of course."

On the present condition and standard of art in Lebanon he says: "Contrary to what many non-Lebanese people may think, art is flourishing in Lebanon now in spite of the war. Exhibitions take place

and large audiences attend. Nevertheless, although the war has barely affected the artistic activity in the sense of performance, it did leave its savage finger prints on the works of many artists. But now, like most of the Lebanese people the Lebanese artist is trying his best to escape the bitter reality of his present, therefore he retreats towards the romantic peacefulness of nature, the sweet soothing colours and calm scenery of the Lebanese countryside, with its shepherds and sheep, and the old grandmother grinding the meat in the traditional huge stone basin, the beautiful brick wall resting on the slope of a green hill."

Turk will be exhibiting about 40 of his natural scenery paintings and about 15 of the new school, all of which are in oil and the 'knife and brush' techniques which bring much life to his creativity.

The exhibition which starts today, Thursday, will go on until 14 June at the Petra Bank Art Gallery.



Reem Yasin's
Cinema Corner

Francis Ford Coppola's vision of young hero delinquents

COPPOLA'S FILM 'The Outsiders' (referred to in last week's Cinema Corner about 'The Flamingo Kid') is its director's own attempt at 'art films' addressed to the younger generation. The outsiders of the title are those who try to 'stay gold', nostalgically trying to capture long lost moments when they were young, innocent and carefree. Their ultimate hope is to go back to 'that place in time that is so gold...' and to stay there.

Sadly enough, those outsiders are not people who have already grown old... they are two young boys hardly out of their childhood. Johnny and Pony Boy are only fourteen and sixteen, but they already feel that they have left their golden age behind them.

Johnny and Pony Boy are part of a gang (The Greasers), always fighting with another gang from a different part of town. The clash between the two gangs is more than simple adolescent bravado — it has its deeper roots in their differences of class, culture and total way of life. But the two gangs do have things in common: a love for rebellion, vandalism and excessive violence. It is this violence that leads young Johnny to kill a boy from the opposite gang in defence of his friend Pony Boy who was being brutally assaulted... thus both boys become runaway delinquents.

While on the run, they see a house on fire. They stop instinctively to help save the children caught in the flames. Both boys become local heroes but remain delinquents in the eyes of the law. Johnny eventually pays his life for his heroic deed.

Not all the 'Greasers', however, are dreamers with hearts of gold like Johnny and Pony. There is the really 'tough guy' Dallas (Matt Dillon) who would do any amount of damage 'just for kicks' and enjoy any action as long as it was against the law. A runaway criminal, Dallas ends up by being shot dead by the police — a totally different death to that of Johnny, but with the same tragic effect.

This sad portrayal of the state of youth is the subject of many new trend films that are about the young, for the young and by the young. 'The Outsiders', however, is special mainly because it is made by a great director whose first attempt at filmmaking had been a film about the young: 'You're A Big Boy Now', an interesting examination of the sixties generation. Though totally different in mood to 'The Outsiders', both films share their maker's acute artistic awareness.

This awareness is magnificently expressed in 'The Outsiders' through its romantically sad mood and enhanced by the special visual effects at which Coppola is always expert. The stunning photography and the enchanting music and nostalgically beautiful lyrics (sung by Stevie Wonder) all add up to the total effect of a very beautiful but sad film about a very sad way of life.

Recent film releases

Amazing Grace and Chuck (PG) Joshua Zushke — Little league pitcher protests nuclear arms, high-minded but preposterous (Fair)
Beverly Hills Cop II (R) Eddie Murphy — Cool Detroit cop not so hot this time out (Fair)
Blind Date (PG-13) Bruce Willis, Kim Basinger — Lively comedy about girl who creates pandemonium after one drink (Good)
The Chipmunk Adventure (PG) Chipmunks enter around-the-world balloon race, pleasant kiddie animated feature (Good)
Creepshow 2 (R) George Kennedy — A trilogy of Stephen King horror stories (Fair)
Enemy Territory (R) Gary Frank — Teen gang terrorizes city housing complex, much exaggerated violence (Good)
Gardens of Stone (R) James Caan — Warm and sober drama of homefront soldiers during Vietnam era (Good)
Hot Pursuit (PG-13) John Cusack — Youth struggles to rendezvous with sweetheart, tepid, teen, comedy-adventure (Fair)
Ishtar (PG-13) Warren Beatty, Dustin Hoffman — Amusing light movie about third-rate performers in the Middle East (Good)
Lethal Weapon (R) Mel Gibson, Danny Glover — Cop buddy actioner is compromised by overwhelming violence (Fair)
Platoon (R) Tom Berenger — Powerful, vivid account of Vietnam war, horror and inner conflicts expertly detailed (Great)
Project X (PG) Matthew Broderick — Adorable chimps are subjected to lethal radiation, manipulative monkey business (Fair)
Raising Arizona (PG-13) Nicolas Cage — Spoof of American family can't raise enough laughs (Fair)

Matchmaking makes a comeback

By Russell Warren Howe
Special to The Star

WASHINGTON — After centuries of stories and plays in almost every culture about the tragedy of young lovers dragged apart and forced into bonds of convenience or suitability, match-making is still in style.

Arranged marriages are even making a comeback in the wealthiest and most educated cultures.

If Shakespeare's 'Romeo and Juliet' still speaks to the 20th century heart (it was updated in the musical 'West Side Story'), and has its equivalents in the literature of Asia, the Middle East and elsewhere, it is perhaps mostly because almost everyone can disapprove of Shakespeare's feuding families and their global counterparts.

Now, however, young Montagues and Capulets attending Verona University might question whether a hot-blooded 14-year-old like Romeo was really conditioned to be a faithful husband and responsible father.

And upwardly mobile young Puerto Ricans in Spanish Harlem might feel that Maria of 'West Side Story' should have qualified as a paramedic first, just in case things didn't work out with Juan.

In Japan, by far the richest and best-educated nation in Asia, a recent study by the Sanwa Bank found that a quarter of the 730,000 weddings which took place in the country last year were 'omiai' — arranged marriages.

They are usually put together for a handsome fee by a 'nakodo' (match-maker), belonging to a guild set up in the Kamakura Era (1185-1333).

Such negotiated alliances are more sophisticated than those in some parts of the world where bride and groom may not meet until their wedding, or who may be awarded to each other, like thoroughbred horses, before they are actually old enough to procreate.

Typically, parents with a marriageable son or daughter will send a personal and family profile and a photograph to the 'nakodo', who is often a middle-aged or elderly woman whose own marriage

has failed and who has turned to marriage brokerage to make ends meet.

The 'nakodo' will suggest a match and the young couple will meet, usually in an expensive private room in a luxurious hotel or restaurant — with whichever father is footing the bill seeking to impress the other.

With one or both parents from each side present, the initial stand-off is awkward and intimidating. While the parents pose polite but loaded questions to each other and to the potential son- or daughter-in-law, the young principals try to evaluate each other quickly.

If one of the two youngsters is sufficiently put off to say so, in spite of all that father has already spent, the 'nakodo' looks for a more suitable candidate.

The meeting is never mentioned again by either side, so as not to spoil the rejected young man or woman's chances elsewhere. If the first meeting goes well, subsequent trysts are arranged, almost always with a chaperone.

Meanwhile, both sides will probably have engaged private detectives to check on the family backgrounds.

In Singapore, Asia's most successful economy after Japan, a government-owned Computer Matchmaking Service seeks to bring together male and female meritocrats to expand the 'elite' gene pool.

To persuade those whom Premier Lee Kuan Yew sees as the elite to produce talented offspring, couples who have a third child receive a \$10,000 bonus.

What is significant is that in both of Asia's most hi-tech, educationally 'liberated' countries, the match-making tradition has been updated by the computer.

Japan has 13 computerized marriage bureaux, the biggest being Nakodo Renmei (roughly, Match-maker Inc or Marriage Broker Ltd). Subscribers are video-taped explaining themselves, and these tapes are shown, without name identification to prospective spouses.

Later, a couple are brought together in the presence of a company counsellor, then at sedate agency parties or Mount Fuji picnics with other couples.

Computerization of the match-making tradition is an outgrowth of Westernization. In one model country, West Germany, the largest robot marriage broker claims 30,000 subscribers at any one time.

It sends one 'partner suggestion' a week for up to two years, for a maximum of 104 choices.

Men simply seeking a pliable date are put off by the requirement that subscribers answer 755 questions about everything from smoking and hygiene habits to tastes in music, clothes and vacations.

The unproven supposition of the agencies, computerized or not, is that if two people both like Mozart, marijuana, meat sausages, large families, skiing and conservative economics, they will make a good match, especially if she wants someone tall and fair and he wants someone short and dark, and that fits as well.

The rejected romanticism of Romeo-Juliet 'love at first sight' attraction has been replaced by the computer-fad — assuming that robots can do for human relations what they have conspicuously failed to do for corporate relations in selecting the 'ideal' branch manager, executive secretary or salesman.

Among major nations, nowhere does the traditional approach to marriage engineering prevail as much as in India, where the matrimonial advertisements in the Sunday editions of the 'Hindustan Times' and the 'Times of India' are avidly read.

Countless columns of fathers or brothers offer their daughters or sisters, and partners or interested parties themselves offer prospective grooms.

What is striking is how many advertisers are people such as women dentists and wealthy men who must have no problems meeting scores of prospective mates every week.

They perhaps reflect what a Ja-

panese female university graduate told the 'Asahi Shimbun' in a recent survey of marriage habits: "Love matches are for waitresses and peasant girls."

Is romance dead, or has it simply become more rational? Are men once again seeking home-loving mothers for their future children, are women now once more seeking men who are gentle and who will pay the bills?

Even in the most materially and emotionally liberated Western cultures, young people are turning to the computer, the robotic 'nakodo', to free them from their own potential mistakes.

International pen-pal services exist to bring Romeo and Juliet together, not in bashful glances during a ritual male slugfest but in patient exchange of letters.

In Hawaii, for example, a Harvard Business School graduate and his Japanese-born wife run a company called Cherry Blossoms.

It has brought together, by mail, about 50,000 comparatively tall, comparatively rich American males who are tired of brassy American 'feminists', and who seek short, pretty, feminine Asian brides, with about 50,000 Asian girls who are tired of macho Asian males and who seek tall, financially secure, relatively gentle American men.

A score of smaller agencies are now competing for a piece of the market Cherry Blossoms created.

One such American 'nakodo' was recently quoted in a magazine as saying his average local client was earning more than \$50,000 a year and was looking for a "divorce-proof, permanent union."

The pen-pals usually correspond for at least six months before the American finally makes the heavy investment of flying to Asia for a long vacation, the match-maker said, adding, "They fall in love after they marry."

That was what 'nakodo' were telling young people to do in Kamakura nine centuries ago.

Russell Warren Howe is a Washington-based author and journalist who travels frequently in Asia.

Whims

By
Haya Hussein

Hunchback

AMMAN, like a seed planted in compost, grew with a hunchback. Its stem shot up long, thin and awkward ... but it grew.

As a result, it got this hunchback. And that's why today it's a clean city, but not by implication a healthy one; it is safe, but not without its risks; it is cosy, but not gratifying.

Fortunately, it has outgrown its peers and thrived on listlessly, in spite of turbulence and mostly due to it.

That is why life is so uncertain. We have a mortal battle between romance (or fiction) and reality, but as yet no one can distinguish between the two.

That is why life is so contradictory. Children are generally brighter than their parents, more ironic, more alert. While children scold, parents have tantrums.

That is why life is so heavy. We defy most rules, most norms, but not the conventions. And as we stumble and fall over these, we become heavily burdened with them. It's the Eastern etiquette, otherwise known as acquiescence or assimilation. Then we blab quite nonsensically about set standards, but who's to know? And if someone did, who's to care? Quite obviously: people who are hooked on standards or people who are simply wasted.

No-one, however, can call it an unattractive city, in spite of its hunchback. Random order is its special way of life, constant change and rapid growth keep a place for flexibility, so nothing is necessarily permanent.

No-one can call it an unimaginative city. Surprises are in store in every pothole, in every morning cloud. No other city can beat that. An occasional labyrinth, a frequent misprint and even a policeman who gets run-over...

That is a charm. For Amman's hunchback, like London's ingrowing toenail or Paris' hairy warts, is only a metaphorical burden for the wayward city.

Its amazingly rapid mutability, where everything undergoes change of some sort or another sooner or later, is the sum of its charm. Mistakes are undone, like nasty knots, (not like plastic surgery for ugly warts: we don't have warts) or otherwise they are simply and easily endured.

The eccentric city with a hunchback full of conventions is trying to draw a line between romance and reality, between sense and sensibility, between the conscience and moral science. I could add 'between quality and quantity', but that's a cliché and we must, if any thing, keep away from that.



The delegation of French journalists

French journalists go on Air France and Marriott tour

In co-operation with the French Airlines, the Amman Marriott hotel hosted a delegation of 25 French journalists representing 25 major press corporations in France.

Director General of the hotel Mr Hallel Aguiar, said that the delegation's visit is aimed at offering French journalists the opportunity to see the touristic and historical attractions in the Kingdom as well as to come to terms with Jordanian culture.

monitor

AMMAN (Star) — Friday, 5 June marks the 20th anniversary of the Six Day War of 1967 between Israel and her Arab neighbours Egypt, Jordan and Syria. It uprooted about 145,000 registered Palestine refugees for the second time in 19 years, and still affects many of their lives today. The United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) set up 10 emergency camps for the displaced refugees east of the River Jordan, and these shanty towns are now the most visible sign of the conflict, although time has aged them.

Fate sequence

In 1966-67, a series of border incidents was followed by reports of troop movements and a rise in tension. On 22 May 1967, Egypt declared that the Strait of Tiran, gateway to the Israeli port of Eilat, was closed to Israeli shipping. Israel's Premier Levi Eshkol said next day that interference with Israeli shipping would be regarded as an act of war. UN Secretary-General U Thant flew to Cairo on the first meeting UN representatives including UNRWA Commissioner-General Lawrence Michelmore. Then he had talks with Egypt's President Nasser. But U Thant's peace mission was doomed to failure.

A week later Jordan and Egypt signed a defence pact parallel to that which Egypt had already concluded with Syria six months earlier. Moshe Dayan was appointed Israeli defence minister on 31 May, and on 4 June the Israeli cabinet adopted his proposal of armed action "to liberate Israel from the military stranglehold that was being increasingly tightened and to prevent the attack that was about to be launched against her by the forces of the United Arab Command", as Dayan was to write later.

'Just in case'

The outside world, unaware of this plan, thought that tension was easing. At UNRWA's field office in Jerusalem, there was a feeling that the emergency arrangements that had been made to maintain services to refugees would not be necessary after all. Nevertheless, three international staff members moved into a hotel to form the nucleus of an emergency field office, and the UNRWA field director, Bob Fisher, decided to give his Amman representative a cheque for emergency funds "just in case they are needed." They were to be needed very soon. UNRWA's area office in the Amman at the time, Basil Ennab, recalls, "That was on the Friday. On the following Monday, 5 June, I was banking the cheque when I heard that the war had started." He was to need the money for relief and to pay salaries to stranded staff members who came in to the Amman office for help.

Another UNRWA staff member who had prepared for the worst was Kamal Habboub, now Deputy Relief Services Officer. On 5 June 1967, he was the Agency's Port Officer for Aqaba, with responsibility for handling incoming shipments of relief supplies. He had spent the preceding days moving stocks of food commodities out of the port to safer locations, and he set off for Jerusalem, then UNRWA's field office for Jordan, to see to the related paperwork. It was never reached Jerusalem: It was out of his hands. Reporting instead to UNRWA in Amman, where Director Bob Fisher was using his home as an office, Mr Habboub was told to organize 200,000 cooked meals daily for the masses of displaced persons who were crowding in from the war zone on the other side of the River Jordan. "We managed somehow," he remembers.



Battlefield relics on the tourist route to Jericho

Twenty years under Israeli occupation

Trail of havoc

On the Mediterranean shore south of Tel Aviv, the Administrative Services Officer of the Gaza Strip, Mahmoud al Khatib, was attending an UNRWA meeting in Gaza Town. Heavy fighting had left a trail of havoc which grew worse toward the Egyptian frontier, but Khatib wanted to get back to his family in Rafah camp. He hitched a lift on a southbound army truck, but still does not know whose army it belonged to. In Jerusalem on 5 June, UNRWA's Deputy Field Director Jeff Cassels learned from the radio at about 8.30 am that Israeli aircraft had been bombing Egyptian airfields. From that moment, it became clear that full scale war had broken out, and that it would only be a question of time before Jordan became involved, he recalls.

At 10 am Director Fisher arrived by car from Amman, having seen

many tanks on the road. In Jerusalem he set the emergency plan into operation under Jeff Cassels, and returned to the Jordanian capital in case the road should be cut — which it was, in due course.

Jeff Cassels was collecting a tape recorder from his Jerusalem apartment shortly afterwards when "the peace and quiet which had hitherto prevailed was suddenly shattered and all hell broke loose. Firing broke out everywhere. It was impossible to tell which direction it was coming from; nor did we waste time finding out." He made it safely back to the emergency office at Shepherd's Hotel and was still able to liaise with Fisher in Amman and other UN offices by telephone, but the line was soon cut.

Key position

The UNRWA field office on Am-

munition Hill had become a key position in the battle for Jerusalem with its command of the northern approaches to the city, and the area was pounded by aircraft and artillery. When Tuesday, 6 June dawned there were 300 bodies in and around it. "Fierce fighting took place from room to room in the UNRWA offices," according to Agency staffer Mohammad Jarrallah, who lived through the battle in his home nearby. "Grenades and machine guns were used.

Blood and corpses filled the place." In the Jordan Valley, near Jericho, more than 100,000 refugees of the 1948 Arab-Israeli war were living in camps. On 5 June 1967, they saw Arab troops moving westward on the Jerusalem road. By the evening of 6 June the troops were moving in the opposite direction, and rumours of massacres in the West Bank panicked the refugees. They crowded toward the bridge in

thousands, and the stream of eastbound fugitives turned into a flood.

UNRWA's present Area Officer in Jerusalem and Jericho, Rashid Arikat, was the Deputy Area Officer in Jericho then. He says he was driving his office car between two Jordanian tanks on 8 June when each was attacked by a different Israeli Mirage fighter. The slipstream flipped his car into a ravine and he hit his head on the windscreen. Jordanian troops took him to hospital. That evening Israeli armour reached Jericho and the bridge was demolished.

No communications

"After three or four days I formed groups to bury the bodies of people who had been killed trying to get away," Mr Arikat remembers. "There were no communications to my superiors. People were starving, and on my own authority I got three or four bakeries to start baking for the people who were unable to leave. I had the bread delivered by a head teacher, some clerks and others using two ambulances." Another UNRWA staffer who had to act on his own was Attiyeh Mahmoud, Field Education Officer in Jordan who was then Principal of the Men's Teacher Training Centre at Ramallah on the West Bank.

"We were cut off from Jerusalem," he says. "I told my 400 students to disperse, and gave a dinner or two to those who needed it for the fare home." Late on 6 June, with the centre deserted and the sound of gunfire drawing closer, he drove to Amman. Israeli troops captured Ramallah the next day. Eventually all the second-year Centre students graduated and those in their first year who did not remain in Amman returned to complete their studies successfully. The only sign of the war was a shell — damaged staircase.

Back in Jerusalem, UNRWA staff set to work to get the supply system working again, and within a few days they had moved about 200 tonnes of food from the battered field office to outlying distribution points, where it was desperately needed for an uprooted population. UNRWA mechanics worked wonders of ingenuity in getting surviving vehicles back on the road, cannibalizing some of them for missing parts.

Schools as shelters

Like his colleagues on the other side of the River Jordan, Basil Ennab in Amman was having to improvise to keep homeless Palestinian families sheltered and fed. "Luckily the schools were closed because they were all occupied by refugees — 20 families had squeezed into each classroom at Amman New Camp," he says. But schools were not nearly enough to shelter all the displaced. Many were sleeping rough in the courtyards, and UNRWA scoured the world for stocks of tents. It even got them from mail-order warehouses, Ennab recalls.

Jeff Cassels interceded with the Israeli authorities on behalf of the 15,000 people of Qalqilya near Nablus, who were all living in the open. They were allowed to return to their homes a few days later. On 9 June ground fighting spread to Syria, but on the following day all parties needed the UN Security Council's increasingly insistent demands for a ceasefire, and guns fell silent everywhere.

UNRWA started to take stock of the situation. Civilian casualties were fewer than had at first been feared, it reported to the General Assembly later; but at least 100,000 registered refugees had crossed the river into Jordan. 18,000 had fled from the war zone in Syria and thousands more went from Gaza and the Sinai Peninsula to Egypt. Only some 12 per cent were to return.

(Article from UNRWA)

Finance, business & economy

Spa complex to open in August

By Pam Dougherty
Special to The Star

AMMAN — The Jordan Tourism and Mineral Waters Company has set its sights on an early August opening for its Zarqa-Ma'in Spa Complex.

Work on the project was revived in August last year following the arrangement of a JD 3 million locally syndicated loan guaranteed by the government, which has also agreed to finance infrastructure work at the site. The government has now agreed to provide JD 2.5 million to double the company's capital to JD 5 million and ensure sufficient funds for the project's completion.

After a partial opening during the Eid el-Kabir in early August, the company hopes to have the entire complex, which includes a first-class 100-bed hotel, restaurants, thermal baths and camping area for 3000 people, open by Christmas, 1987.

Nabih Nazzari and Sons and Belgium's Restobel have a management contract for the complex and the Belgian government is providing a JD 1.5 million loan for furnishings.

The total cost of the project is now expected to be JD 13 million.



Zarqa Ma'in springs — back in business by August

The Zarqa Ma'in springs, located four kilometres to the east of the Dead Sea, have been famous for their therapeutic qualities for centuries — Herod is reputed to have used them and his palace at Mukawir is not far from the site.

The springs are very hot (45-64° centigrade) and have a high mineral salt content consid-

ered to be beneficial for rheumatic and arthritic conditions, upper respiratory tract ailments, skin disease and circulatory problems.

They have always been a popular attraction for Jordanians and visitors from northern Saudi Arabia and the company is also expecting keen interest from Europe where there is a well-established tradition of Spa visiting.

GOLD AND SILVER INGOTS AND COINS FOR SALE

The Central Bank of Jordan has limited quantities of gold and silver ingots, coins and medals, minted on different national and religious occasions in Jordan; available for sale at the following prices:

Group A: Gold ingots weighing ounce and half ounce and have a daily price fixed on the light of the international rates of dollar and gold prices.

Group B: Gold and silver coins and medals issued to commemorate the 15th Century of Hejira. They are available in two sets: The first consists of a gold coin weighing 14.3 grammes and a silver coin weighing 30 grammes and is sold at JD 105. The second consists of a gold medal weighing 50 grammes and a silver medal weighing 30 grammes and is sold at JD 300.

Group C: Gold and silver coins issued to mark the 50th Birthday Anniversary of H.M. King Hussein and are sold at the following prices:

- 1. A gold coin weighing 34 grammes at JD 250
- 2. A gold coin weighing 17 grammes at JD 115
- 3. A silver coin weighing 15 grammes at JD 12

• TENDER NO 44/87. Supply of a pick up vehicle for Yarmouk University. Tender documents are available at the University for JD 3. Closing date: 13 June 1987.

• TENDER NO 419. Supply of furniture for the Vocational Training Centre — Aqaba. Tender documents are available at the centre's offices in Amman for JD 45. Closing date: 20 July 1987.

• SUPPLY OF wooden chairs for the Jordanian Co-operative Organization. Tender documents are available at the organization for JD 5. Closing date: 8 June 1987.

• SUPPLY OF pesticides for Al Mazar Al Shamaliyah village council. Tender documents are available at the village council. Closing date: 11 June 1987.

• OPENING AND paving of roads for Tibnah Municipality Al Korah district. Tender documents are available at the Municipality for JD 25. Closing date: 8 June 1987.

• TENDER NO 18/87. Maintenance for the hemodialysis unit at Princess Basma Hospital — Irbid. Tender documents are available at the Ministry of Health for JD 10. Closing date: 14 June 1987.

• TENDER NO 16/87. Supply of asphalt mixture for Ma'an district. Tender documents are available at Ma'an Works Directorate for JD 15. Closing date: 10 June 1987.

• SUPPLY OF plastic garbage bags for Al Sarh Municipality. Tender documents are available at the Municipality. Closing date: 9 June 1987.

• CONSTRUCTION OF residences for The Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co. Tender documents are available at the company offices in Jabal Amman for JD 130. Closing date: 5 July 1987.

• SUPPLY OF plastic bags for all Mafrqa Municipality. Tender documents are available at the Municipality. Closing date: 8 June 1987.

• OPENING AND paving of roads for Ein Al Basha municipality. Tender documents are available at the Municipality for JD 190. Closing date: 8 June 1987.

Tender Announcement

For the supply of equipment, tools and training aids.

Tender No. (400)

1. The Vocational Training Corporation (VTC) invites sealed bids for the supply — in ten packages — of equipment, tools, training aids and office machines, in the areas of automotive, woodworking general mechanics and electrical works in Trade Training Centre Aqaba.

2. This project is financed by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), in various currencies.

3. This invitation for bids is open to all suppliers from eligible source countries (member countries of World Bank, Switzerland and Taiwan/ China).

4. Interested eligible Bidders may obtain a complete set of Bidding Documents against a non-refundable sum of (US \$ 100) and upon submission of a written application to the office of:

Vocational Training Corporation,
P.O.Box (925837),
Amman,
Jordan.

Telex: 23570 VTC JO

Tel: 667197/ 667198/ 660164/ 660165.

5. Interested eligible Bidders may obtain further information from, and inspect the Bidding Documents at, the above mentioned office.

6. All bids must be accompanied by a bid security bond of not less than (3) percent of the Bid Amount, and must be delivered to the above mentioned office on or before (12.00 noon) local time, on (Wednesday) the (19th August 1987).

7. Bids will be opened in the presence of Bidders, representatives — who choose to attend — at the time and date mentioned in (6) above at the offices of VTC, Amman, Jordan.

Director General

Economic Adhocracy

By Jawad Anani



The Export medicine

By Jawad A. Anani

IT IS very important for Jordan to enhance its export performance. In a world fraught with foreign exchange difficulties, trade rivalries and declining aid, the need to promote exports becomes an outlet of compensation.

It is a fortunate fact of life that Jordan is a small country with an active enterprising individuals. There are entrepreneurs who started successful ventures which seemed, at their inception, rather heroic, subjecting those ventures, ex-ante, to feasibility indicators, they would fall on every account.

Notable among these is the medicinal and pharmaceutical industry. From a shy beginning in the sixties, the industry demonstrated admirable ability at growth of both horizontal and vertical dimensions. There are now five companies producing human pharmaceutical products which cover about 50 per cent of the medicines used in Jordan. Thus the foreign exchange saving of these companies exceeds \$20 million annually. Naturally, the import content of these companies is high, otherwise the figure would be much higher.

On the export side, the performance is rather impressive. In 1977, export earnings from pharmaceuticals were barely \$6.0 million. In 1986 the figure was in excess of \$45 million. The 7.5-fold increase in pharmaceuticals compares very favourable with only 4-fold increase in domestic exports.

The outlook for pharmaceutical exports is a mixed one. On the one hand, some of the traditional importers are producing their own. On the other hand, the potential to enter into new products in Jordan is very feasible. Pharmaceutical companies must be encouraged to do more research on locally available raw materials, venture into the production of intermediate products and produce more specialized medicines in co-operation with leading international firms.

What is most encouraging about this robust industry is that it is not a traditional one, and Jordan was not endowed with the necessary factors to produce it. What it took was courage of private sector entrepreneurs. This is the kind of zest and spirit that needs to spill over to all other activities in the economy.

Haas Celebrate Japan links

VIENNA — Haas are currently celebrating a special event — their 15th year of co-operation with Japan's second largest confectionery producer Morinaga. With their product PEZ Haas gained a footing on the Japanese market in 1972, since when 100 million PEZ dispensers and 400 million refills have been sold there. Placed side by side, these would be eight kilometres long. Thanks to the big success of PEZ Japan has become one of Haas's most important export markets.

The joint venture launched 15 years ago was a first step for both Haas and Morinaga: It was Haas's first business tie in the Far East and for Morinaga PEZ was the first trading item. The Japanese firm does an annual business of Sch. 9,000, selling 500 products, almost all of which they themselves manufacture. (AEN)

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Will the Turkey-Gulf pipeline hold any water?

\$7 billion project running into obstacles

NEW YORK — A pre-feasibility report on the "utopian" project, as the Turkey-Gulf water pipeline is dubbed, has just been released. According to Brown and Root, Inc., the commissioned Houston-based engineering concern, the two pipelines would run from the Ceyhan and Seyhan Rivers in southern Turkey to the Arabian Peninsula and yield 528.5 billion gallons of potable water a year. The price tag is also expected to run from a hefty \$7 billion to \$10 billion.

This large scale project involves important political and economic repercussions for Turkey and its Middle Eastern neighbours. It also carries US approval. The plan encountered positive reaction from President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz during Turkish Prime Minister Turp Ozal's February visit to the United States. Ozal had also conferred with representatives of Brown and Root in Houston, while on a private trip to the city.

The first pipeline would reportedly extend 1,366 miles through Syria and Jordan to the cities of Jeddah and Mecca in Saudi Arabia. The second 1,491 mile-long pipeline would traverse Iraq and Kuwait, ending at Sharjah in the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

These Arab countries stand to

benefit in principle from direct water supply, since according to the Brown and Root study, its cost would amount to one-third the cost of desalinated water. Saudi Arabia alone had more than \$18 billion earmarked for public expenditure in the water sector, during its 1980-1985 five-year plan. This included \$12 billion for desalination projects and \$4 billion for potable water projects.

Still, the pipeline scheme is tailored to the requirements of wealthier Arab customers, since it "should respond to the needs of countries who have the money but don't have the water," according to Turkish Foreign Minister Vahit Halefoglu.

An arrangement under consideration by the Turkish Administration would be to allow the countries through which the pipeline passes to charge a fee. They would also have the right to purchase drinking water.

Ankara maintains stable relations with the Arab Governments involved. The Turks already share a 584 mile-long oil pipeline with Iraq and a second one is due for completion this summer. It will extend from the Iraqi Kirkuk oil field to the Ceyhan terminal on Turkey's Mediterranean coast.

Both parties agreed on 16 April

to have a third oil pipeline will carry 70,000 barrels per day of crude from Ain Salah in the northern Iraq, to the eastern Turkish oil-producing and refining centre of Batman. This project, part of an overall economic, technical co-operation and agreement between the two countries.

Turkey is eager to boost business and trade ties with Saudi Arabia, and King Fahd has declared himself in favour of a water pipeline. Problems, however, could surface with Syria. Despite efforts by the Ozal Administration to iron out differences with President Hafez al-Assad, the sources of conflict remain. A particular sore point is the construction by Turkey of a large dam on the Euphrates River. Damascus has accused Ankara of diverting the waters, thus depriving it of share.

For the moment, money, one of the biggest hindrances to the path to realization, does not have the means to the grandiose water pipelines. The country already faces a \$3.5 billion deficit and an expected 10 per cent decline in US aid to \$9.30 million to \$589 million a year. The road to reality for the "utopian" project may be a long way off.

Questioning desert dogma

By Andrew Ruslinga

HARARE — Zimbabwean ecologists are questioning the premises upon which most anti-desertification programmes are based. Overgrazing and underfunding are not to blame, they say. The problem is that the wrong conservation technologies are being applied.

Proponents of the new approach — called holistic resource management (HRM) — maintain that people can halt the spread of deserts effectively and without vast funding, that properly managed land can carry enough stock to feed many people, and that a desert can be turned into productive grassland.

The principles of HRM are derived from observations made by Zimbabwean ecologist Allan Savory and some colleagues. During the 1950s, Savory worked as a game ranger in a remote area of Zambia, and it was there he watched the herds which gave him his first clues.

Lush, despite the presence of thousands of grazing animals, the Zambian situation was similar to that which greeted 19th Century American settlers as they pushed into the buffalo-inhabited grasslands west of the Mississippi.

The key to Savory's theory is the observation that overgrazing is not so much a function of animal numbers as it is of the period of time which animals spend grazing a particular piece of land. In times past, the great buffalo and antelope herds of Africa and America were constantly on the move, and plants were given time to recover before the animals returned to graze on them.

Since the herds were nomadic, the land was also given time to recover from the effects of the concentrated trampling produced by thousands of hooves. In effect, the periodic tramping helped to plough and seed the rangelands.

Today these animals have been replaced by livestock which never

run in concentrated herds of thousands. Instead, stock is often scattered as thinly as possible on the assumption that it is essential to avoid damage from trampling and overgrazing. Land and plants are thus subjected to a lighter, but more constant, interference.

Savory discovered that not all rangelands react in the same way to the replacement of large herds by smaller, more dispersed ones. Some environments are "brittle," and deteriorate more rapidly when under, rather than overgrazed. In these cases what Savory calls "over-rest" becomes the determining factor in ecological stability.

In a complex ecological relationship between plants, land and animals, brittle environments may actually require the intermittent but intense stimulus to growth provided by the trampling of large herds. Non-brittle environments, on the other hand, do well when livestock is removed.

While still in Zimbabwe, Savory, who now heads the Centre for Holistic Resource Management in New Mexico, USA, tested his early observations. Gradually they were refined into a practical method of land management. Under HRM, barren rangelands were in several years returned to dense a coverage with perennial grasses, and healthy increases in wildlife populations were achieved.

In a sense, when humans doomed the wild herds by restricting their ranges, they may also have doomed many of the rangelands themselves. Because of this interference, Savory believes desertification is now almost as serious in some national parks as it is on land used for domesticated animals.

With HRM, livestock can be used to rebuild a damaged ecosystem to the point where wildlife can thrive and add to the overall stability of the environment. What is most important is to distinguish, through careful observation, be-

tween brittle and non-brittle environments, so that the correct level of livestock can be determined.

Brittle environments are the most easily the most and they may have an annual rainfall of less than 1,000 millimetres (40 inches) or more, yet be more prone to desertification than non-brittle environments with a rainfall of 1,000 millimetres (20 inches) or less. Two ecosystems respond differently to human influences such as overgrazing, rest, and the use of fire.

The conclusion to be drawn from the theory of HRM is that continuing environmental disaster in sub-Saharan Africa, its attendant famine, is not a result of poor government administration, corruption or lack of money.

If we take the American desert, for example, says Savory, we find that they have very little success in stopping deterioration of the environment. Despite massive injections of capital and well-supported research, thousands of highly educated and motivated ranchers and farmers, and a stable, non-corrupt government.

HRM shows that what is wrong is the conventional scientific method and resultant conservation technology. That is why, he argues, "unaided money has enabled Texas, or any other state or country, to solve the problem of desertification."

The problem in Africa can be traced back to increasing population densities and the application of the wrong technology. In Savory's opinion the conservation techniques being extended in Africa by institutions like the World Bank and Western agencies are faulty.

In effect they are creating, rather than preventing, desertification. "Ethiopia is but a small example of what is to follow unless we provide better technological leadership," stresses Savory.

By Ahmad Shaker

Companies which employ five employees as minimum and Jordanians who work for international and regional political corps in the Kingdom are now included in the social security system.

A national fund for touristic marketing is to be established to finance touristic information campaigns and festivals. The fund which will have a capital of JD 1 million, will be supported by tourist companies and agencies.

The Italian government has decided to allocate a sum of \$12 million to boost the development plan in the occupied territories. The sum will be delivered in the shape of equipment and services for hospitals and medical centres in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Studies are underway on the establishment of an investment company specialized in producing materials for the electrical industry such as electric poles and accessories. The project is to be jointly implemented by the Electricity Authority, and the Amman and Irbid Electricity companies.

The Undersecretary at the Ministry of Industry

Mohammad Al Saqqaf will be visiting Cairo next month heading a Jordanian delegation to attend the meetings of the joint technical commercial and industrial committee.

Iraqi Minister of Communications and Transport Engineer Mohammad Hamzeh Al Zubaldi will arrive in Amman on 11 June to attend meetings of the General Committee of the Joint Iraqi-Jordanian Land Transport company and hold talks with the minister of transport on the development of bilateral relations in the field of land transport.

Minister of Planning Dr Taher Kana'an returned to Amman last Wednesday at the end of an official visit to Britain during which he met with English officials and discussed means of encouraging co-operation between the two countries.

The Ministry of Agriculture is to start the establishment of a factory for veterinary vaccine production. The project which costs around JD 800,000 is aimed at providing necessary vaccines for poultry and cattle in addition to supplying neighbouring countries with extra quantities.

Saudi Arabia

TENDER NO 3. Supply, installation and maintenance of diagnostic radiography equipment at the new medical science centre at King Abdul-Aziz University (no 60002). Details on payment of SR 6,000 from King Abdul-Aziz University, PO Box 1540, Jeddah 21441, telephone 6879033/6879404, telex 401141 koni sj. CD 24 June.

TENDER NO 2-1407/08. Supply of sweeper trucks. Details on payment of SR 400. CD 20 June.

TENDER NO 3-1407/08. Supply of automatic rubbish trucks of four-cubic-metre capacity. Details on payment of SR 300. CD 20 June.

TENDER NO 4-1407/08. Supply of automatic rubbish trucks of four-cubic-metre capacity. Details on payment of SR 150. CD 20 June.

TENDER NO 5-1407/08. Supply of tipper trucks of 10-cubic-metre capacity. Details on payment of SR 250. CD 21 June.

TENDER NO 6-1407/08. Supply of tanker trucks of 2,000-gallon capacity. Details on payment of SR 150. CD 21 June.

TENDER NO 7-1407/08. Supply of temporary asphalt, paving and lighting in Shaqra and surrounding villages. Details on payment of SR 1,800. CD 22 June.

TENDER NO 8-1407/08. Supply of asphalt, paving and lighting in Shaqra. Details on payment of SR 1,800. CD 22 June.

TENDER NO 9-1407/08. Construction of two flyovers and one tunnel in Mirat. Details on payment of SR 600. CD 22 June.

TENDER NO 10-1407/08. Supply of asphalt, paving and lighting in Thadiq. Details on payment of SR 400. CD 23 June.

TENDER NO 11-1407/08. Supply of asphalt, paving and lighting in Horaimila. Details on payment of SR 500. CD 23 June.

TENDER NO 12-1407/08. Supply of temporary asphalt, paving and lighting in Naffil and surrounding villages. Details on payment of SR 1,500. CD 23 June.

TENDER NO 17-1407/08. Construction of the Zulfu water network. Details on payment of SR 2,300. CD 28 June.

TENDER NO 18-1407/08. Construction of the Zulfu water network. Details of payment of SR 650. CD 28 June.

TENDER NO 19-1407/08. Construction of the Darma water network. Details on payment of SR 300. CD 29 June.

TENDER NO 20-1407/08. Construction of the Quayla water network. Details on payment of SR 900. CD 29 June.

TENDER NO 4/234/6/19. Filling of swamps in Anik. Details on payment of SR 1,000 from Dammam Mayoralty, Dammam. CD 20 June.

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(Amman): Tel: 661284/661527. Tlx: 21353.

CARGO FROM THE WEST

CARGO FROM THE EAST

EURODEPOSIT RATES

	US\$	DM	FF	SF	Dlle	Yen	Sterling Pound
1 M	7	3 3/4	8 3/16	4 3/8	5 3/16	3 3/4	8 15/16
2 M	7 1/16	3 11/16	8 5/16	4 1/16	5 3/16	3 3/4	8 15/16
3 M	7 1/8	3 11/16	8 3/8	4 1/16	5 13/16	3 11/16	8 7/16
6 M	7 5/16	3 11/16	8 9/16	4	5 1/4	3 11/16	9
9 M	7 5/8	3 3/4	8 3/4	4	5 1/4	3 11/16	9 1/8
12 M	7 13/16	3 13/16	8 7/8	4	5 1/4	3 3/4	9 1/8
2 Years	8 1/4	4 1/16					
3 Years	8 3/8	4 1/4					
4 Years	8 3/4	4 3/4					
5 Years	8 5/8	5 1/8					

Source: Finance and Credit Corporation

GOLD IN JORDAN

AMMAN (Star) — Prices on Wednesday 3 June 1987 were as follows:

18 ct. JD 3.700 per gramme
 21 ct. JD 4.250 per gramme
 24 ct. JD 5.100 per gramme
 One kilogramme (9999) JD 4,885.000
 Ounces... JD 158.500
 Gold Sterling... JD 36.000
 (Central Bank)
 Rashadi Pound... JD 31.000
 (Seven grammes)

Source: Yousef Abu Sara, Jewellers, Amman.

EXCHANGE RATES

	buy	sell
US dollar	.339	.341
Sterling pound	.555	.565
German mark	.1850	.1865
French franc	.055	.056
Swiss franc	.216	.220
Dutch guilder	.187	.189
Italian lire (1000)	.255	.260
Swedish krona	.052	.054
Saudi riyal	.0900	.0905
Kuwaiti dinar	1.205	1.210
UAE dirham	.0920	.0925
Egyptian pound	.180	.185
Syrian lira	.0105	.01070
Iraqi dinar	.246	.2625
Omani riyal	.875	.880

Source: National Jordan Exchange Company

Dollar steadier, gold weaker

LONDON (AP) — The US dollar steadied but was mostly lower in Europe Wednesday after tumbling on news that Paul Volcker was quitting as chairman of the US Federal Reserve Board. Gold retreated slightly after surging about \$11 Tuesday.

The dollar lost 2.80 Yen in Japan after a nine-day climb, then rallied in early European trading which begins as Tokyo's business day ends.

Dealers attributed the gains to a statement by Bank of Japan Governor Satocha Sumita that Volcker's replacement by economist Alan Greenspan would not affect the dollar.

Sumita voiced confidence at a news conference that Greenspan would continue with international efforts to stabilize exchange rates, and that Tuesday's dollar fall was temporary.

Paul N. Migliorato, a Tokyo analyst for securities firm Jardine Fleming, said: "the dollar went down because the Japanese don't know much about him (Greenspan) and started selling dollars."

As soon as they realized Greenspan would follow policies similar to Volcker's, the dollar would likely regain ground, he said.

The dollar fell to a closing 142.40 Yen in Tokyo from Tuesday's 145.20. Later, in London, it was quoted at 142.50 Yen.

It made sharp gains in early European trading, but then retreated and steadied at rates mostly lower than Tuesday's closing levels.

Some dollar rates at mid-morning, compared with late Tuesday:

- 1.8040 West German Marks, up from 1.7965
- 1.4395 Swiss Francs, down from 1.4960
- 6.0300 French Francs, unchanged
- 2.0340 Dutch Guilders, down from 2.0345
- 1,306.50 Italian Lire, down from 1,311.75
- 1.3446 Canadian Dollars, up from 1.3413

In London, the British pound was quoted at \$1.6410 compared with \$1.6467 Tuesday.

Gold surged in New York on fears that Volcker's resignation meant more inflation, but in London the next day, trading was thin. "The Americans went crazy and the metal shot up, but there wasn't much volume," said one London gold dealer.

Gold opened in London at a bid price of \$453.85 a troy ounce, compared with late Tuesday's \$454.50. At mid-morning Wednesday, the city's five major bullion dealers fixed a recommended price of \$ 453.35

Gulf Oil proposes gas pipeline

LAGOS, (OPECNA) — Gulf Oil Nigeria (GOCON) has proposed the construction of a natural gas gathering system costing up to \$300 million in Escravos, near Warri.

The company's outgoing Managing Director, Carroll Cox, said in an interview here that the scheme was submitted to the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) last December.

Under the proposal, GOCON would channel gas from its concession areas to Escravos for further transportation to the 1,320 mw thermal power station now under construction near here.

He said GOCON expected to collect about 200 million standard cu.ft. of gas daily into the proposed system.

Cox, however, did not indicate whether the Gulf Oil System would be part of the proposed nationwide gas collection and distribution network for which the world bank has yet to provide funds.

He said that since the oil producing companies in Nigeria signed a memorandum on production incentives with the NNPC over increase in its crude reserves,

Although the accord guaranteed the companies a two-dollar profit margin on each barrel of oil produced, OPEC's new agreement limiting member countries' output and the low level of oil prices had curtailed their production.

Cox said that since the signing of the incentive agreement, Gulf Oil had explored three new oil wells in Mina, Escravos, and had found one capable of producing 2,000 b/d. Further tests would be carried out to determine its commercial potential.

Trading increases, prices drop

By Mamdouh El Ghaly
Star Financial Market Analyst

DESPITE THE Eid Al Fitr holidays which left the market with three days of work only, the volume of trading increased by 1 per cent, though share prices dropped slightly.

845,000 shares were handled at the market value of JD 1,337,000 divided among 1320 contracts, a decrease of 1.1 per cent compared to last week.

The daily handling average came to JD 445,000 with a deviation of 28.8 per cent or 9.5 per cent of total around this average, thus indicating stability at the market.

The share of 85 companies were handled from which 31 companies gained including:

- 1- Arab Pharmaceutical Industry closing at JD 2.200 up from JD 2.030
- 2- Dar Al Shab Pres & Publishing Co. closing at JD 470 up from JD 440
- 3- National Financing & Investment Co. closing at JD 1.430 up from JD 1.420

21 companies lost including:

- 1- General Mining Co. closing at JD 1.370 down from JD 1.500
- 2- National Insurance Co. closing at JD 1.250 down from JD 1.330
- 3- Jordan Rockwool Industry closing at JD 470 down from JD 490

13 Companies had no change in their share values.

In the over-the-counter market, more than 172,000 shares were handled at a market value of JD 84,000.

Trading in the regular market was distributed among the sectors according to the following percentages:

Sectors	Market share	Last week's share
Bank	34.6%	18.3%
Industry	62.6%	74.7%
Services	1%	1.7%
Insurance	1.8%	5.3%

Prominent firms whose shares were traded, by sector

Banks (out of 17 traded)	Share of sector	Share of market
1- Bank of Jordan	71.1%	24.6%

Industrials (out of 30 traded)

1- Jordan Silvochemicals Co.	45%	28.2%
2- Arab Aluminium Industry	15%	9.4%
3- Intermediary Petrochemical Industries	10.1%	6.3%

Services (out of 10 traded)

1- Jordan Electricity Co.	4.7%	.5%
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Insurance (out of 8 traded)

1- National Insurance	38.3%	.7%
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WEEKLY AVERAGE

Date	Bank	Insurance	Services	Industries	Average
26-5	+6%	zero	+1%	-.8%	-.3%
31-5	-.5%	+4%	+1.2%	+0.3%	+1%
1-6	-.4%	-1%	-1.5%	-.3%	-.6%
Total					-.8%

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Can big be beautiful?

By John Tanner

OXFORD — One of the great slogans of the ecology movement in the 1970s came from the title of a seminal book on development, E.F. Schumacher's "Small Is Beautiful." Western aid agencies, working in developing countries, took up that cry with vigour. But as those agencies have grown phenomenally in size in recent years, have they been able to keep their "good looks"?

A good case to look at is Oxfam, Britain's largest and probably most famous charity, which had modest beginnings as a group of concerned individuals who formed the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief in 1942, to send food aid to war-torn Greece. Oxfam has grown so much since then that it plans to leave its cramped headquarters next year, to move into larger, purpose-built offices.

Oxfam raised and spent over \$70 million last year and employs over 300 staff in Oxford. That is more than twice as many staff as in 1962, when Oxfam moved to its present accommodation. It has become a big business, operating a chain of nearly 800 fund-raising shops, run by volunteers, throughout Britain. It has 31 field offices in the Third World and gives funds to more than 2,000 projects around the globe.

"There isn't even room to swing a collecting tin in our present offices," according to one Oxfam employee. The number of staff and volunteer helpers has grown so fast that the organization is

In the province of Kordofan in Sudan, Oxfam is providing over \$80,000 for the Sudanese government and a British volunteer did work to plant trees. Years of poor rainfall and a growing population have increased pressure on the land. Fields are no longer left fallow and crop yields for sorghum and millet have fallen over a half.

having to rent nine separate offices in the town. The plans are to provide new "campus-style" premises, which will be able to house 600 staff and volunteers. In case anyone should accuse the organization of extravagance over this, the Chairman of the charity's trustees, Chris Barber, says: "Over a period of 12 to 15 years, the new building will pay for itself from the savings we will make, primarily by not paying rents for some of our present offices."

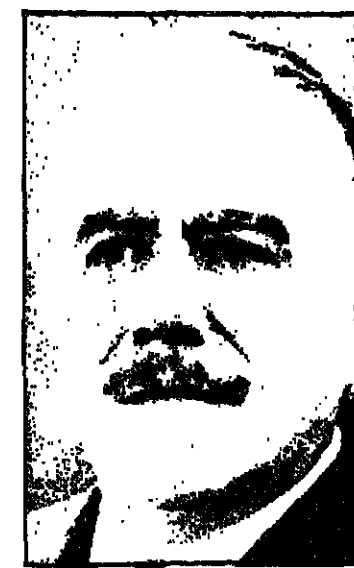
At the moment, there is a huge accounts section to handle the donations that keep flooding in from the general public, as well as a publicity section and area desks to process funding applications from different parts of the Third World. There are also specialist units dealing with emergencies, health and such things as supplying water at short notice to refugee camps. The new Oxfam premises will include a printing room, space for a computer to hold the names and addresses of donors, a strong room and a canteen for employees' small children. The new site — like the existing one — is in an affluent suburb in the north of the city.

Yet, however, large Oxfam itself may have become, it still sees its role as funding effective small-scale projects in the developing world, sometimes countering the bad effects of bigger schemes. Last year, just under half of the agency's spending overseas went to emergency relief, while the rest was for long-term development

Oxfam raised and spent over \$70 million last year and employs over 300 staff in Oxford. That is more than twice as many staff as in 1962, when Oxfam moved to its present accommodation. It has become a big business, operating a chain of nearly 800 fund-raising shops, run by volunteers, throughout Britain. It has 31 field offices in the Third World and gives funds to more than 2,000 projects around the globe.



Rajiv Gandhi



Brazil's Jose Sarney



Oxfam aims at improving living conditions



Poor rains, population growth puts pressure on the land

work. About a quarter of the development projects are aimed at improving the environment as well as helping the poor.

In Brazil, for example, Oxfam helps to fund the Church Commission for Fisheries (CPP), which is campaigning to prevent the pollution of rivers and coastlines and to stop over-fishing. More than half a million people in Brazil earn

their living from fishing, but Oxfam says that economic progress has passed them by or even worsened their lot.

"There are some fishermen who have absolutely no notion that there are basic laws to protect them," says a nun working in the north-eastern Brazilian state of Ceara. Chemical plants, paper mills and sugar distilleries which

produce ethanol fuel for cars all pump vast quantities of effluent into lakes, rivers and coastal waters, reducing fish stocks. There are even reports of dwindling stocks in the huge Amazon River, because freezer ships are over-fishing there.

Another problem is that colossal development projects, such as the Carajas iron-ore scheme, have pushed peasants — who used to combine farming with fishing — off their land and away from the coast. Oxfam is helping the CCP campaign with the fishing people to protect the environment. The CCP is also pressing for compensation for those whose livelihood has been affected by pollution.

In the state of Madhya Pradesh in India, Oxfam is helping villagers who are threatened by large-scale open-cast mining to fight for their rights. "Developments intended to provide power for the state's industrial complexes are quite literally taking the ground from under local people's feet," says Sam Clarke, a member of the Oxfam staff. "One village we visited was just a hundred metres from the coal face, with huge mechanical diggers scooping a 70-metre high cliff and the boom of blasting echoing around. Villagers are forced to move away from their villages because life becomes impossible there."

Oxfam is helping to finance a group called Graman Seva Sanstha (GRASS), which is encouraging villagers to form action committees to press for their rights. Claims for compensation have

In Brazil Oxfam helps to fund the Church Commission for Fisheries (CPP), which is campaigning to prevent the pollution of rivers and coastlines and to stop over-fishing. More than half a million people in Brazil earn their living fishing

been filed with India's Supreme Court. In one village, protestors lay down in front of the mining company's bulldozers. "We shall die anyhow, so let us die that way!" said one man who was threatened with eviction.

In the province of Kordofan in Sudan, Oxfam is providing over \$80,000 for the Sudanese government and a British volunteer aid worker to plant trees. Years of poor rainfall and a growing population have increased pressure on the land. Fields are no longer left fallow and crop yields for sorghum and millet have fallen by over a half. "By chopping down the gum Arabic trees in the area to make charcoal, farmers have, over the last ten years, been able to earn 200 per cent more than by keeping the trees for their gum," an Oxfam worker says. The Sudan project involves planting coppices of trees for firewood, fruit and fodder for animals. The trees also provide valuable shade and can improve the soil through nitrogen fixation.

These are just three examples quoted by Oxfam as evidence that the charity's rapid growth has not made it remote either from the poor in the developing world or from its supporters in Britain. "The key to Oxfam's success is that it works through local agencies in the Third World and is not afraid to employ staff in its overseas section to make sure that the money is properly used," a spokesman says. "We are always conscious of the enormous needs which are ever growing. The expansion we have experienced in recent years has shown us that there are many more areas where we would like to work if we could." Earthcan

Big powers on the move

THE UNINTENTIONAL Iraqi missile attack on the US frigate 'Stark' on 7 May and the persistent Iranian threats against navigation in the Gulf seem to have caused a tremendous impact on the attitudes of the big powers towards the seven-year old Iran-Iraq war.

The new sense of danger has apparently prompted the five permanent members of the UN Security Council to take the matter more seriously than any other time during the seven years of meaningless fighting that has left hundreds of thousands of men dead; caused massive damage on both sides and ravaged the region's political and economic stability.

Just why the big powers have decided to try to move collectively at this particular phase of the war can perhaps explain many aspects of the complexity of international politics. Smaller nations can fight each other to the finish with the big powers watching indifferently until they feel that their own interests are being threatened in one way or another. They then intervene, not because a conflict has tragic human consequences, but because it has reached a stage which jeopardizes their strategies as well as the affluence and prosperity of their nations.

Before the recent events in the Gulf, so little attention was given to the Iran-Iraq conflict that at times it was rightly called the forgotten war despite the enormity of the losses in human and material terms. This was happening despite the fact that a concerted big powers effort could have easily put an end to the devastating dispute. The war went on and on until an Iraqi pilot mistakenly fired a missile on the US frigate and a mine struck a Soviet vessel.

As a result, there is now a good chance for big power co-operation to try to end the war. But regardless of what may happen, the whole affair offers a hard-learned lesson, for Third World countries who often engage in senseless wars that serve only the whims of arms dealers and warmongers.

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Fruitful visit

PRIME MINISTER Zaid Al-Rifai's visit to Greece has highlighted Jordan's Middle East peace efforts in Europe and laid a new stone in the steadily growing co-operation between Amman and Athens.

As a member of the European Community, and the only country in Western Europe which does not maintain full diplomatic relations with Israel, Greece has a distinctive role to play in the promotion of the legitimate Arab demand for a just and comprehensive solution within a UN-sponsored Middle East peace conference.

The Greek government, headed by Andreas Papandreu, a fair-minded and an understanding statesman, will not hesitate to play such a role with a great deal of sincerity and objectivity. Mr Rifai's visit and the fruitful talks he had held with Mr Papandreu and other Greek officials, will prompt Athens to play that role with even more determination and enthusiasm.

Part of Mr Rifai's talks focused on bilateral co-operation in different fields, and there is no doubt that the two countries can be expected from now on to enhance this co-operation for the benefit of their two friendly nations.

Statements made by both sides following their talks at the various levels have indicated that Jordanian-Greek co-operation will enter a new era of close co-ordination, not only at a political level, but also in all domains, with Greece playing a more positive role within the EC in favour of Arab demands, and Jordan promoting Greece's image in the Arab World.

Politics and war

POLITICIANS ARE often regarded as an enigmatic lot. And for a simple reason; they come into office denouncing what transpired during their predecessor's tenure of office. They vow not to repeat 'past mistakes' and promise to 'chart' new political courses. But soon, they are confronted with the same old issues and what happens? History repeats itself and the politicians find themselves committing the same blunders they swore to avoid.

It is in this vein that we feel we must examine the drama and politicking now surrounding the Iran-Iraq war. When at the height of the hostilities, someone predicted the war has moved to a stage where it could become internationalized, many thought that, forecast was a fairy story. But recent developments and the war of words flying between Iran and the superpowers have now proved the sensitivity of the Gulf war.

On the part of the US, President Reagan and his cabinet members have vowed to step up naval activities to keep the Strait of Hormuz free for shipping. But Reagan's directives to the US naval hierarchy has not gone down well with the American Congress. The Congressmen are not foolish or stupid; they would hate to see their country becoming more involved in a foreign conflict again. They have not forgotten the Bay of Pigs blunder in Cuba; the ignominious defeat in Vietnam; Jimmy Carter's ill-conceived attempts to rescue US hostages in Iran and the massive loss of American lives in Lebanon.

Any attempt to ease the tension in the Gulf conflict is a welcome news. But we have to question the motives behind President Reagan's sudden show of interest in a war which has been raging for almost seven years. Is it to prop up his sagging image in the US, as a result of the revelations in the Iran-Contra affair? Is it tied with the bid to restore his lost credibility and prestige in the Middle East? Is it also to frustrate and check growing Soviet influence in the Gulf?

Tehran is however not daunted by the flexing of naval muscles by a superpower. And the country's latest acquisition of new and more sophisticated armament has hardened its resolute stand as far as peace prospects are concerned. But the naivety of the leaders should not make the UN, the Non-Aligned Movement and other Islamic organizations develop cold feet. Pressure must be directed towards those entrusted with Iran's destiny at the moment.

The Iranian authorities should now realize that superpower involvement in the Gulf war would only be to the detriment of their country and citizens. Superpowers only intervene in wars when it begins to threaten their interests. It is the cessation of hostilities.

Zaki Ad Dustour



Before the Eid



After the Eid



President Reagan



Gary Hart

Moral crisis for Americans

By Dana Adams Schmidt
Star Washington Correspondent

SPRINGTIME is a season for joy. But this spring, has become a time of moral crisis for Americans.

It is a crisis in international relations; in the United States' inability to assume a leadership role that could restore peace to Arabs and Israelis, Iraqis and Iranians. This is a crisis that turns very much on the personality of President Ronald Reagan, who can't make up his mind; who pretends to have forgotten or never to have known the facts of the Iran-contra affair; who will not bring himself to oppose Israel on any terms, and who ends up with mush.

It is a personal crisis for men like Robert McFarlane, whose personal morality led him to attempt suicide with Valium in February because he had, out of loyalty to President Reagan, engaged in illegal or border-line acts in support of the President's Iran-contra policy, and had tried to shift responsibility from the President to himself.

It is a moral crisis of another kind for Gary Hart, who ruined a promising start as a potential Democratic candidate for the presidency by indulging in an alleged act of adultery. And of another kind for James Baker, who amassed a fortune in Wall Street stock transactions based on illegal insider information but was soon found out and precipitated a Wall Street scandal.

And of yet another kind for Sergeant Clayton Lonetree, one of the US Moscow embassy security guards who was one of several marines who wanted sex so much that they invited Soviet girls into the embassy security, thereby compromising embassy security.

One could go on with illustrative individuals. Congress has to some extent, recognized the problem by starting work on a new ethics code for those who are in Congress or work with Congress. The Georgia state legislature has developed a code of conduct including rules regulating conflict of interest.

Time magazine has had Yankelovich Clancy Shulman conduct a poll on who is responsible for the general decline in morality. Ninety per cent replied that morals have fallen because parents fail to take responsibility for their children or to imbue them with decent moral standards. Seventy six per cent saw lack of ethics in businessmen as a negative factor. And seventy four per cent decried failure by political leaders to set a good example.

And psychiatrists, psychologists, political scientists, sociologists and economists are preaching all over the country contributing judgements and recommendations. Outstanding is the Rev Charles Silth, a Methodist pastor of Boston. He summarized the situation with these words: "Social and technical advances in recent decades have courted many parts of society and have given the appearance of things falling apart. But we are really in the process of constructing a new morality in which the freedoms we struggled for will be counterbalanced with a sense of responsibility so that the freedoms don't become excess."

To which a colleague, Emory Laney, adds: "In groping for a new morality, the country must accommodate present realities, not reach back for old dreams." He might have been alluding to Vatican demands that modern society abjure manipulations of human life, by which it presumably means experiments with genes, in vitro fertilizations and surrogate motherhood.

Ironically, in the midst of the moral searching of recent weeks, the State Department held a kind of homecoming for former gurus, more precisely, the heads of policy planning. The purpose was to encourage them to turn their thinking towards current problems. But men like George Kennan, 83, who originated the 'containment' concept in US-Soviet relations, and later headed a group that fathered the Marshall Plan for the economic recovery of Europe, found little to contribute to today's problems.

Those former gurus, men like Walt W. Rostow, George McGhee and Paul Nitze, had in their time (Nitze is still helping George Shultz) coped with economic and strategic issues. But the moral issues of the present are beyond them.

These issues go back to Puritanism, which still lives in the minds of many Americans, not only preachers, but writers and thinkers. As Time magazine put it in an article devoted to ethics: "A strain of righteousness lies deep in American character." The writer might have added that Americans believe in punishment of evil. Also, they believe that evil can be overcome and that all problems can be solved. But they are confused by the ease with which what was formerly regarded as sin can now be concealed and made into a seemingly innocent toy, they are confused also by the current cult of materialism which makes financial success not only a means of acquiring material pleasures but the solution to all human problems.

Bleeding paragon

CIGARETTE STUBS and black unsweetened coffee. A pair of dim, lifeless eyes and a bleak sarcastic vision of the past, present and future. This is the quintessential writer and journalist whom I had known for some time. A little insignificant figure in his late 40s; unimpressive and unpromising features. But beneath this hopeless physical cast, struggled an undaunting spirit, which strove to aspire and promote itself, by slowly sinking into an abyss of rejected realities and a haunting past.

He was a fatalist; a man who regarded everything with little interest; a quality, which for journalists, was deadly. But in his own peculiar manner, he was able to poke into subjects which were riveting to the public. He was a popular figure to a certain layer of the paper's readers.

Once I called him into my office and having nothing else to do, I questioned him about his mental setup, background and perceptions on life.

He told me: "I despise newspapers — especially our own. Pages after pages of nonsensical, superficial and boring stuff. Our readers are exactly that; silly, illogical and boring. But I don't blame them. You see, they are made of ludicrous social matter. How, then, can I or anyone else demand that they act responsibly, seriously and interestingly."

"I decided one day to experiment. I put before me the morning paper and conditioned myself. I will only glance at the news and read what I believe, really believe, to be of personal and genuine interest to me. And you know what happened? I read nothing. Oh, I did have a good look at the television programmes, and peeked with not too much interest at the fruit and vegetable price list. My obscure nature compelled me to read out the names of the recently deceased and force a laughter out at the paper's editorial comment."

"I sit at a filthy coffee house in the old part of the city. There I think of subjects for my columns. And you know what? Filth is always on my mind, and yes, while clean spaces in today's paper. But that is wishful thinking. Our newspapers are the real government. What do you see in them. Many pages dedicated to keeping that vulnerable bridge between the citizen and the government intact: 'the Ministry of Education asks the following to report on Monday; names of teachers nominated to be on secondment to the Sultanate of Oman; list of the names of the first batch of public sector employees

entitled to government housing; names of civil servants who are not allowed to work overtime'. The variety never ceases to amaze and shock me. I have discovered that we are doing the government's job."

"My favourite food is falafel and foul. But people keep talking about Bulgarian meat and American long-grain-rice. Some spend hours chatting about corned beef and canned tuna fish. Others whisper political gossip, while some even dare to predict the future. The real crime is when thinking goes beyond the demarcation line. But how can you help it? How can one harness a recalcitrant mind or tame a capricious soul? It is no honour to die in no man's land."

"We are a suicidal nation. We love to smoke. In fact, smoking to us is like breathing air to others. My ten-year-old nephew smokes! He thinks he is a man. His father and uncle smoke. His peers smoke and even the teachers at school smoke. Why not he? Smoking is a national hobby. To pass time, no, to massacre time. We smoke hoping to drop dead while working in filthy office rooms or urinating in public lavatories. The doctor told him so. You are about to die. The doctor told him so. Twice we rushed him to the hospital last month because his lungs and heart gave up on him. But still, he smokes. He has six children and earns 130 dinars a month. The man is desperate. He wants to die. The only difference between him and someone who cuts his own throat or jumps from the tenth floor is that he dies slowly enjoying the path of death. A cigarette, after all, is a quintessence of manhood."

"My father was a farmer. He never fought in Palestine and knew nothing about the usurpation of our sacred lands. He died an ignorant man, leaving behind 12 offspring and three wives. If he had lived any longer, we would have wedded him to the fourth; he died at 73. He was no hero, but a farmer who killed the earth like a mule. He was as simple as 'a poor man's dinner'. He came and went knowing one thing: that he had to till the heart of his barren land even though it yielded nothing, but poverty and vulgarity. That was my father."

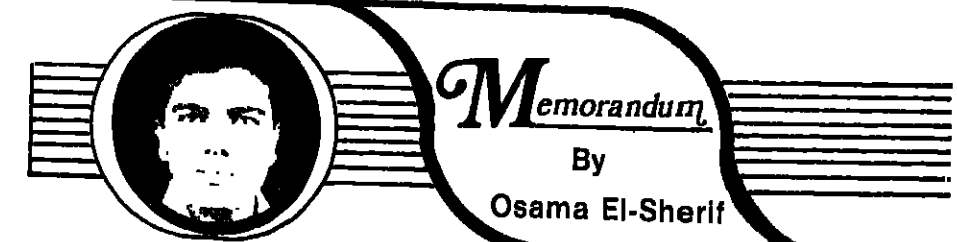
"Sure I have a purpose in life. I am armed to the teeth with my packets of cheap cigarettes and five plaster coins. The coins

are for the cups of bitter Turkish coffee. My mind is full of lustful ideas. I am in love with the neighbour's daughter and I write her romantic letters when I take my rest on Fridays. Her name is engraved on the leather seats of all public transport buses, on public toilet doors and on the walls of public buildings. My love affair is a very public, if not, a national issue."

"Culture and arts, you say? Well, I am an active member of the writer's federation, but the federation is an inactive member of the society. Once I had to sell my mother's few gold bracelets to pay for the printing of a miserable booklet. I love to recall my first major work. I sold 25 copies and gave the rest away. Cockroaches feasted on the few copies that were left. Writers can do everything but write. And when they do write, they do it wrong. Have you ever heard of a masterplace created by a local writer? I thought not."

"What is it like to be a journalist? You know what a derelict ship feels like? I am not a professional, but a mercenary whom no one wants to hire anymore. Sure I know about objectivity and the right to know and investigate the truth. But does any one else know? Once upon a time, I used to read newspapers. But that was a long time ago. There and then, I believed everything I read. You see, like most of us, I was gullible and naive. Then came the shock waves and we as a nation took to smoking heavily. Others made their wives pregnant and another group made fortunes by selling their land, not to the enemy, but to investors. Once we lost the military and political battles, we turned into merchants and businessmen. So who are you to ask me about the ethics of journalism?"

"Yes sir, no sir, fine sir, alright sir, as you wish sir, exactly my word sir, not at all sir, good bye sir. Me a hypocrite? I am a writer; a scared, mummified, baffled, dried up, mortally ill, mentally insane man whose trade is in the surreptitious scribbles of his pen. Never ask me to break away from the yoke. It is my life line and the cause of my existence. But when I do ask for a reprieve. I sit in a cool corner in a dark coffee house, smoking endlessly and eating falafel and foul. Sometimes when even such a modest predilection is stolen away and then I suffer."



Memorandum

By
Osama El-Sherif



Malagasy — paradise island

BEFORE THE era of European exploratory activities, Africa was known as the 'dark continent'. This was because, despite the historical reports of contacts with the Phoenician traders as far back as 500 AD, the interior of Africa still remained a shrouded mystery.

But this mystery was not to persist for long. Thanks largely to the sacrifice and the unrelenting spirit of notable explorers like David Livingstone and others, the world soon began to appreciate the untapped beauty and fascination of the 'dark continent': the thick and deep forests; numerous and beautiful rivers; cascading and picturesque waterfalls and the various species of exotic animals. It is simply a place to view nature at its best.

Laudable as the efforts of the white explorers was, it still lacked something; much attention was concentrated on the mainland without taking into consideration, the exotic islands off the African coast, which could be regarded as a paradise for all aspiring tourists.

One such island worth visiting is Malagasy (or Madagascar) with the capital at Antananarivo. The name Malagasy evokes educational nostalgia in the minds of most junior high school students — especially in West Africa. They remember vividly the efforts of their tutors to imprint on their minds the 'Africaness' of Malagasy with this saying: 'Africa without the island of Madagascar is an incomplete continent.'

Lying serenely in the south western Indian Ocean like a meteorite from the heavens, Malagasy is about 400 km off the coast of Mozambique. It is the fourth largest island in the world after Greenland, New Guinea and Borneo.

Malagasy has a very invigorating atmosphere; a tropical marine climate which is influenced by altitude and monsoons as a result of proximity to the sea. Another interesting feature is the permanent hazard of lightning due to the frequent violent clashes of air masses.

The people on the island have Afro-Asian origins. But an interesting theory is that they are the descendants of Malaya — Polynesian immigrants who came to the island in successive waves by sailing across the Indian Ocean in primitive crafts like the Polynesians who sailed across the Pacific Ocean to South America. Subsequent arrivals from Africa has resulted in a unique blending of Indonesian-African culture.

History has it that Malagasy was discovered by the Portuguese sailor Diego Diaz in 1500. On his arrival back home, the king of Portugal mistook the island for the Kingdom of Mogadishu and coined the name Madagascara.

Malagasy, like most independent African countries, has, since its attainment of sovereignty, been subjected to political upheavals. But all the same, it is an island which promises a lot of fun and sightseeing for any tourist. They are assured of a good time and when they taste indigenous dishes like ranomanga and national drink like ranopango, beauty and wonders of nature is brought home.

Continued on page 24

Mercenaries involved in civil war

By Richard S Ehrlich
Special to The Star

KULUTARA, Sri Lanka — Three blond and brawny British men in their 40s sit together in the air-conditioned dining room of a luxury hotel here, delicately eating bowls of aspic cream after a dinner of fish accompanied by fine white wine. They blend in casually with other sun-tanned Europeans at this secluded resort nestled among coconut palms on Sri Lanka's south-west coast, some 50 km from the capital Colombo.

But there is one major difference. These three men, relaxed and laughing, are neither tourists nor visiting businessmen.

They are former members of Britain's elite SAS (Special Air Services) regiment and they are in Sri Lanka to help government security forces combat Tamil guerrilla groups fighting for an independent state in the Northern and Eastern provinces of the island. Some call them soldiers of fortune. Others call them mercenaries. While the three men relax for an evening in the Tangorina Beach Hotel, their colleagues are at a military camp a few miles away, teaching anti-terrorist tactics to the Sri Lankan Special Task Force (STF).

At present there are an estimated 35 to 40 foreign mercenaries in Sri Lanka, earning tax-free salaries of \$33,000 a year. All have been supplied by a British private security company called Keany Meany Bernice (KMS) which has been contracted by the Sri Lankan government since 1984.

Most of the KMS men, whose average age is 43, are former members of the SAS; some are Britons, South Africans and some who still consider themselves

"Rhodesians." The Sri Lanka government is delighted with the mercenaries' performance. "They have some experience of fighting terrorism," said National Security Minister Lalith Athulathududila. "We have made use of them primarily to train the police and create a paramilitary group." He said the Sri Lankans "have learned a lot of new tactics, and have brought areas where they operate under fairly good control."

Tamil rebel groups, however, accuse the mercenaries of turning the STF into a squad of machine gun-wielding thugs who terrorize, torture and kill innocent Tamil civilians in the eastern part of the island.

The government denies the charge. Some Western diplomats, however, say the KMS men should not be called "mercenaries" because that indicates men who actually fight. They say the KMS role is purely to advise and train Sri Lankans. That line can be easily blurred. The KMS men are reported to be training troops to fly US Bell 212 and 412 helicopters, which have been converted into gunships with the addition of machine guns and 75 mm rocket pods.

Problems occur when a so-called "trainer" and his Sri Lankan pilot come under attack. "The KMS man sits in the co-pilot seat so a Sri Lankan is captain of the aircraft while flying through battle zones," said a Western military analyst in Colombo. "It has happened in some areas, if they're flying missions and are attacked from the ground, that the Sri Lankan in the rear shoots back and the KMS pilot takes control because he has more experience dodging enemy fire."

In the north, the KMS men sometimes transport troops, flying tactically through the trees to avoid gunfire. In the Eastern

Province, where there's a lot of fighting, their helicopters are probably attacked once every 40 missions, which is about once every three weeks."

The KMS pilots also ferry foreign correspondents, Western diplomats and Sri Lankan officials to various locations, but they do not fly over the northern Jaffna Peninsula where most of the island's Tamils live and where the guerrillas have most of their strongholds. They apparently avoid the peninsula to lessen their chances of being shot down — which would create a propaganda victory for the insurgents and a diplomatic nightmare for the British government.

No KMS men are known to have been killed, injured or captured in the civil war. When asked about their role in Sri Lanka, KMS commander Ken White, an ex-SAS colonel, replied, "We are employees of the Sri Lankan government and I would ask you to listen to what the National Security Minister and the British High Commission have to say about us. More than that, I have no comment." British High Commission spokesman Jack Jones, carefully choosing his words, said, "The British government views the presence of KMS in Sri Lanka as a matter between the company and the Sri Lankan government."

"There are no British servicemen in Sri Lanka. I understand some of them are former servicemen. It's not for the British government to approve or disapprove of their presence. As far as I'm aware, it's a legitimate commercial relationship with the Sri Lankan government in a strictly training role, and I understand that the employees do not take part in operations."

Karami: Latest victim of Lebanon's violence

BEIRUT (AP) — A bomb explosion ripped through a military helicopter Monday, killing Prime Minister Rashid Karami and wounding several others on board.

Military sources, speaking on condition of anonymity, said Interior Minister Abdulla Rassi, a Christian, suffered "critical wounds" in the mid-morning explosion.

The military sources said the bomb was concealed in an attaché case under Karami's seat and went off as he was travelling to Beirut from a 10-day stay at a summer residence in Bqaa Sefine, about 90 kilometres north of the capital.

President Amin Gemayel took personal charge of the arrangements to bring Karami's body to Tripoli, said a palace source.

The Muslim-controlled voice of the nation said Karami died on the operating table. But there was no official announcement as to the timing of his death.

Army commander Gen. Michel Aoun convened an emergency session of the army's six-man higher military council to probe the helicopter blast, a military communication said. It did not elaborate.

Three others from among the 12 aides and crewmen aboard were also wounded, the military sources said.

Major Antoine Bustani, pilot of the stricken puma helicopter, was among those wounded. Major Wil-

iam Mlayess took over and made a forced landing at Halat military airbase in the Christian heartland north of Beirut, the sources added.

"The plane landed on its belly. Its tyres did not fold out," one knowledgeable source said.

Karami had said last month he was resigning because of the cabinet's failure to deal with a worsening economic crisis after 12 years of civil war. To date, the resignation has not been accepted by Gemayel. Karami has been prime minister 10 times in 32 years.

A short presidential palace communication said president Gemayel, declared a week of mourning for Karami.

Sources at the army command, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said the mid-air blast was a "premeditated assassination by a time bomb."

Syria, which dispatched 7,500 troops into West Beirut in late February and was a key backer of Karami, denounced Karami's killing as a "major tragedy and an odious crime."

The Syrian cabinet issued a statement blaming the "criminal act" on the "Zionist-imperialist plotting against Lebanon, its unity and against the course of national entente in Lebanon."

The right-wing Christian Lebanese forces, which opposed Ka-

rami bitterly for his pro-Syrian leanings, also denounced the assassination.

"Despite the differences of views we had with Karami...we strongly condemn this act, which was also in contradiction with the concept of democracy on which Lebanon was built," the Lebanese forces said in a statement on their voice of free Lebanon radio.

Karami became the second Lebanese Prime Minister to be assassinated after Lebanon's 1943 independence from France.

The first was Riad Solh, who was gunned down by Lebanese assassins during an official visit he was making to Amman in 1951.

Shortly after Karami's death was officially announced, three dynamite blasts shook Muslim West Beirut's commercial district of Hamra within a 10-minute span. Police said there were no casualties.

It could not be determined whether the blasts were an expression of anger over Karami's death.

Local radio stations said shops closed down and business came to a standstill in Tripoli, after the death announcement.

Students walked out of classes and demonstrated through Tripoli's streets, chanting slogans denouncing "the unforgivable crime," according to radio reports.



Assassinated Lebanese Premier Rashid Karami

On Tuesday, Christians joined Muslims in a nationwide strike to protest the assassination of Karami.

Acting Prime Minister Salim Hoss, who was named to replace Karami at midnight, said separate

judicial and parliamentary investigations will be launched to complement the current military investigation and "reveal the perpetrators."

Continued on page 11

Shultz says US will defend freedom of Gulf navigation



GEORGE SHULTZ

AMMAN (Star) — Secretary of State George Shultz says maintaining freedom of navigation in the Gulf and through the Strait of Hormuz is of "vital interest" to the United States and its Western allies.

While US navy ships will defend themselves if attacked, he emphasized that the United States has no intention of going to war with either Iran or Iraq. Shultz provided a comprehensive assessment of the situation in the Gulf as he spoke with diplomatic reporters on 28 May.

"We do have rules of engagement that will be responsive to hostile intent as well as actions, and we look for that posture to have deterrent impact on any use of force by somebody else," the secretary said. "The United States has no intention and will not get directly involved in the Iran-Iraq war," he emphasized. "We're not going to war with either party. We are urging them to settle their war and in the meantime, we are saying that we stand for freedom of navigation in the Persian Gulf and the Strait of Hormuz."

"That is our posture and we will escort our vessels as we think is appropriate, and will stand in general for that purpose. We will expect other members of the international community to stand with us, as they do, for that purpose," Shultz said. "If our ships get attacked anywhere, including in the Persian Gulf, we will defend ourselves. That's not going to war with anybody, that's defending ourselves. And if there is evidence of hostile intent," the secretary said, "we're entitled to defend ourselves against that hostile intent."

He said the United States has traditionally defended the freedom of navigation on the high seas all over the world, adding that, "there's a little more tension in the Persian Gulf, but the basic principle is the same." He noted that Britain has increased its naval presence in the Gulf to three ships and said there has also been "collaborative work with Saudi Arabia" which has provided some air cover for US owned airborne warning and control system (AWACS) aircraft.

While the European allies have shown readiness to discuss what co-operative action might be needed, Shultz said that, "the capability of countries to do anything much varies quite a lot." He pointed out that the post-World War Two constitutions of Germany and Japan restrict what their naval forces can do.

He said the primary objective in the region is to bring the Iran-Iraq war to an end without victor or vanquished, adding that the United States would like to see an end to arms sales to Iran, which he described as the "recalcitrant party." He pointed out that the United States was leading the effort within the United Nations Security Council to try to draft a resolution aimed at ending the Gulf war. A key factor in it, he said, would be the denial of arms to either side while convincing the parties to sit down and negotiate an end to the war under UN or other auspices.

"If one or the other party refuses to do that, then it identifies itself as the recalcitrant party and a potentially effective way of dealing with that is to call upon the world through the Security Council to stop selling arms to that country," he said. "If you can get the complexity of interests that are represented in the Security Council to say that, and to lean on all their friends, then there's a chance that might be effective," the secretary said.

Need for Arab solidarity emphasized

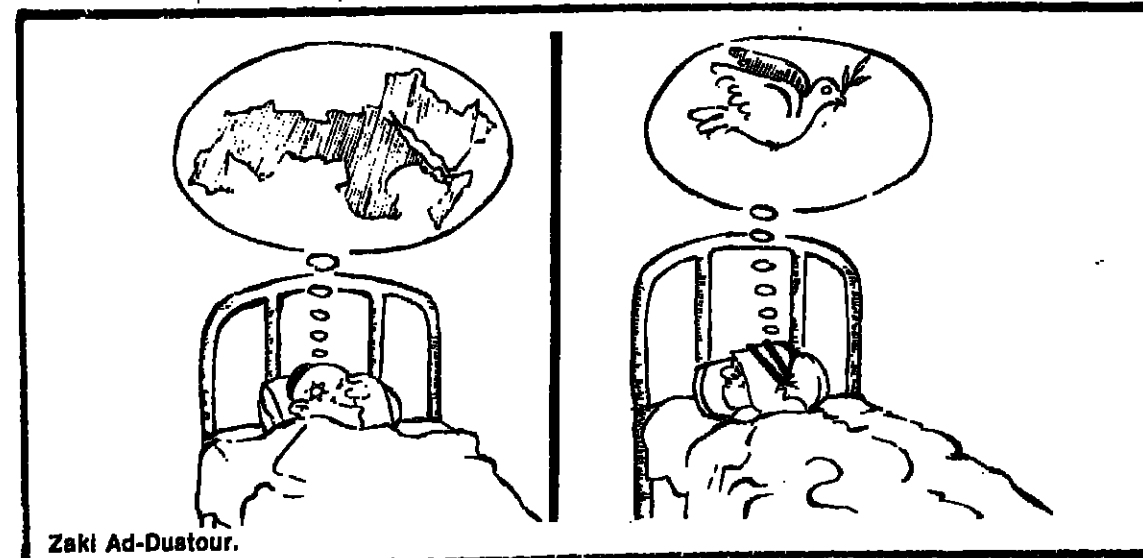
At Khaleel Al Youm from Qatar stressed the importance and need for a pan-Arab solidarity and unity and said that this is an inevitable element by which the Arabs will iron out and overcome their differences and after their present image. The paper said that in order to establish such a unity, all Arab countries are demanded to back the call for an Arab summit that will clarify every country's stands and put forth specific steps and resolutions.

Arab countries, added the paper, have to forge a common and unified stand regarding primary issues prior to the holding of an international peace conference on the Middle East.

The paper voiced out hope that the Palestinian newly established unity will serve as a fertile soil for sowing the seeds of a pan-Arab solidarity and co-ordination.

Iran's aggression in the Gulf

The daily Al Anwar from Tunisia denounced the Khomeini regime's criminal acts against Arab countries under the cover of religion. It said that the regime's aggressive policy aimed at disturbing peace and security in Tunisia demon-



Zaki Ad-Dustour.

strate its rancorous designs targeted against all Arabs. The paper inquired about Iran's covert intentions in Tunisia and affirmed that the Tunisian people reject Iranian's plots and refuses to embrace their primitive and ignorant preachings which were previously rejected by early Muslims.

At Sebah paper from Tunisia

He emphasized that the United States has no desire to see the Soviet Union assume a role in the Gulf. "We think that what the Soviets should do is join us in the Security Council in calling for an end to the war" and in working with the United States and others to staunch the flow of arms to Iran "as a way of implementing that," Shultz said.

At the same time, he said, the United States wants "to see the oil flow from the Gulf and we feel it is very important to us and to the West generally that that pool of oil, which is basically the largest in the world, not be dominated by a hostile power."

Pointing out that the United States has maintained a naval presence in the Gulf since 1949, Shultz noted that which both Iran and Iraq had attacked ships owned by others in recent years. "They have not attacked any ship of ours," he said. "It was very clear that the 17 May Iraqi missile attack against the US Stark, a US Navy frigate, 'was a mistake,' adding that, 'It's only after this mistaken attack on the Stark that anybody has taken much interest in' the plan to re-register 11 Kuwaiti oil tankers under the US flag to provide them with American Navy protection."

One question that is being explored, he said, is that of providing air cover for US Navy ships in the Gulf. It can be provided by aircraft carriers, but that is "a very expensive way to do it," the secretary said. "It's much better to provide it from air strips in the region," he said, and "we don't have any." "So either somebody would have to give us permission or they'd have to provide the air cover," he said. "Then you need to, of course, look at a lot of things in connection with that, such as the rules of engagement and the degree to which at various levels people can decide what kind of reaction they're going to have."

Asked about threats made by some Iranian leaders that their forces will attack the Kuwaiti tankers, no matter what flag they carry, the secretary replied: "Well, they'll have to do a lot of thinking before they do that, and I think I'll just leave it at that."

Continued from page 18

"They will be properly punished. This is a matter of utmost importance," Hoss told the Associated Press in an interview after taking over the premiership Tuesday.

Hoss, a Sunni Muslim, said he has stressed upon Christian President Amin Gemayel the urgent need to reform Lebanon's government system and deal with the "collapse in the economic and social situations."

"There have to be measures taken on these two scores: First the political reforms to be concluded through the talks under way in Damascus, and second the steps to be taken internally in order to rectify the deteriorating economic and social situation," Hoss said.

Hoss said he was named acting prime minister in a caretaking capacity for an interim period but that "I hope it would not last long."

As he spoke, schools, shops, cafes, banks, the airport and various businesses were closed in Beirut's Muslim and Christian sectors in one of the rare displays of national unity since the nation's civil war erupted in 1975.

Army officers said a time-bomb or a pressure bomb ripped through the helicopter's left side about 10 minutes after it left the Kubbeh army base.

Coroner Joseph Soto said Karami's heart and kidneys were destroyed, and his ribs were "smashed and shredded." He said he believed "the bomb was planted behind the premier's seat."

The army officers, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said the explosives were placed in the Prime Minister's attaché case which was lying in his lap.

Warrant officer Youssef Bitar, the army's explosives expert, said the bomb weighed 300 grammes.

Rassi, who was sitting near Karami, said that the device "was planted on the helicopter before its arrival in north Lebanon to pick us up." In an interview with Associated Press Reporter Rima Salamah, he said: "I was sitting near the Prime Minister and suddenly there was this hot air and then the deafening blast."

"I thought Premier Karami was blown out of the chopper ... but

Karami

then I felt he was lying face down on my knee. He was dead," Rassi said, his voice choking with emotion.

"The bomb came with the plane from an airbase belonging to the Lebanese army," he said.

Asked who might have been behind the assassination, he added: "Israel is the beneficiary. The crime is aimed at undermining Lebanese unity and efforts to reunify the country."

Large crowds in Tripoli for Karami's funeral

"Tripoli is in grief," read a black placard at the entrance to this port city Wednesday as Syrian troops frisked mourners coming for Prime Minister Rashid Karami's funeral.

Tens of thousands of mourners chanted the Muslim invocation "La ilah illa Allah." There is no God but God, as they marched behind Prime Minister Rashid Karami's casket Wednesday.

The catafalque, draped in the Lebanese flag, was carried on shoulders from the Karami's 8th-floor apartment to the building's main yard where it was placed on a gun carriage.

Four Lebanese army officers marched around the carriage as a police band played the national anthem and the death hymn.

A half dozen white-turbaned Sunni Muslim clergymen marched behind the catafalque reciting verses of the Qur'an.

Church bells and the reciting of the Qur'an echoed across this Syrian-policed port city as the funeral procession marched slowly toward the Mansouri Mosque for prayers.

Three policemen carrying large wreaths of flowers from Syrian president Hafez Assad, Lebanese President Amin Gemayel and Parliament Speaker Hussein Hureini spearheaded the funeral procession, followed by hundreds of wreath-carrying boyscouts, an army platoon and the jeep-towed carriage.

After the noontime prayers Karami was buried in Tripoli cemetery next to his father Abdul Hamid Karami, who was prime minister in 1945.

Arab leaders to work jointly to convince the big countries to shoulder their international responsibilities and commitments and forcibly and the Iranian aggression against Iraq.

Arab heroism under occupation

Al Ittihad from Abu Dhabi saluted Arab inhabitants under the Israeli occupation and said that those Arabs have always proved that national unity is the most effective weapon to confront the Zionist aggression. The paper commented that over 150,000 Muslim Arabs gathered last week in the compounds of Al Aqsa Mosque for prayer and repeated pro-PLO slogans and waved Palestinian flags and courageously defied the Israeli heavily armed soldiers who were amassed to quell and disperse the congregation.

The paper applauded the heroism of the Arabs in the occupied territories and asserted that a nation which struggles for its own cause with no weapons except stones and empty bottles is a nation that will never die, succumb, or relinquish its rights.

The perils of policing the Gulf



COMMENTARY
by Jonathan Power

IT BECOMES clearer by the day that the United States' naval task force policing the Gulf is more a target than a peacemaker. The Iraqi government may have made a formal apology for the missile attack on the US frigate Stark in which 37 men were killed, but there can be no gainsaying the fact that rank and file members of the Iraqi armed forces are angry about revelations of US-Iranian arms deals.

In many ways it is a re-run of the ill-fated deployment of American marines in Lebanon in 1983 which ended with the death of more than 200 of them in a truck bomb explosion.

The United States again has rejected the possibility of a United Nations peacekeeping force, and has decided to go it alone in the Gulf, along with a bit of ad hoc co-operation with the British and French navies and a firm rebuff to the Soviet navy, which also has two ships engaged in "keeping international waters open."

In Lebanon, the United States turned its back on the chance to enlarge the role of UNIFIL, the UN Force in Lebanon, then as now policing an area close to the Lebanese-Israeli border, and persuaded allies Britain, France, and Italy to join a multinational force. It came badly unstuck long before the final deployment of the massive truck bomb.

Unlike the UN force, it had no centralized system of command.

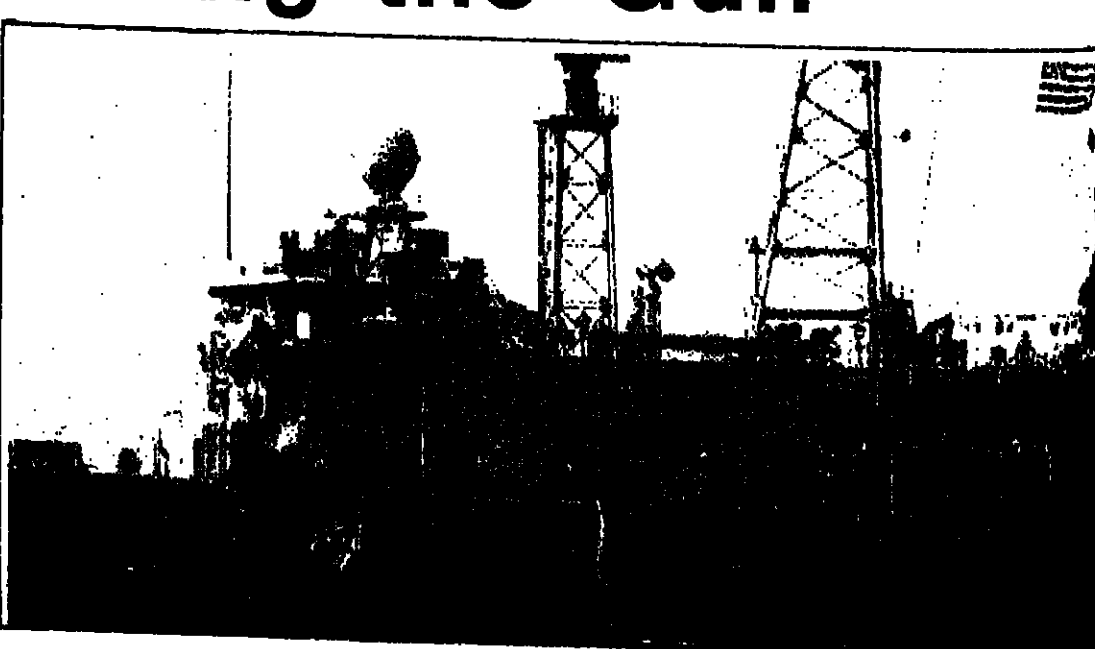
The respective ambassadors ran a rough-and-ready co-ordinating committee, but had no real authority over their military commanders.

In the weeks of fast-moving events the cracks showed and the disarray in the Western camp was all too apparent to the various Lebanese factions and forces, who inevitably took advantage of the situation. Moreover, the political position of the Western forces was weak. By what authority were they bunkered in Lebanon other than their own? They were tolerated by the Lebanese government, but there was no international consensus that they should be there. And what would the West have said if the Soviets had arrived along with the Poles and Czechs to help police the Syrian-dominated part of Lebanon?

Inevitably, the multinational force was placed under impossible pressure and compelled to operate in an invidious and intolerable situation. It was hamstringing in its use of firepower, and the United States was made to look like an unfeeling giant when its offshore battleships fired their heavy guns at unprotected villages.

Not surprisingly, when the 200 marines were killed, President Reagan decided enough was enough and pulled the US forces out. The British and Italians soon followed; the French remained in a low-key role.

The Gulf is a critically important



The Stark after the attack

international waterway, with the Iranians and Iraqis quite prepared to extend their conflict to the shipping — principally oil tankers — of a good portion of the rest of the world. Not only are Western ships at risk, but so are Soviet, Indian, Brazilian, South Korean and a host of others. There have been 300 attacks on merchant vessels so far this year.

The Soviets have proposed a form of joint patrols with the United States, a suggestion that seems to have been thoughtlessly rejected out of hand by Reagan. But it would be better if the matter were referred to the UN Security Council, a consensus reached on the need to keep the Gulf open to the free passage of shipping, and a mandate given to a representative group of maritime nations to send in a flotilla under the UN flag and a unified command.

Preferably the super-power navies should stay out of it, since they have a way of stirring up hos-

tile passions. But there are plenty of possibilities — Japan, Australia, Argentina, India, Pakistan, Yugoslavia and Canada, among others, all have navies that could be tapped.

One of the strengths of the UN armies, thanks to years of practice in southern Lebanon, Cyprus, Kashmir, the Golan Heights, Congo and elsewhere, is that the United Nations has developed a system of co-ordinating deployment, matching radio frequencies, disciplining the rank and file and integrating a command structure.

Moreover, UN armies also have developed an ethos of peacekeeping, of holding fire under provocation, mediating between hostile forces and, when fighting breaks out in a local engagement, the ready means to call upon the political authorities to reassert control over their armed forces.

The United Nations has never

mounted a naval force, but should be no more tricky than land force. It is true that each ship would remain sovereign with its own crew — but then the traditional UN army units always remained in separate country battalions. A UN navy would not necessarily bring perfect peace to the Gulf, but it would be a dampener on the situation.

It would make it more difficult for Iran and Iraq to spread their war to innocent outsiders, and it would be an important precedent for future flare-ups in the world's most volatile corner. Most important, it would take the Gulf, the Strait of Hormuz and an important part of the Middle East oil fields out of the super-power arena. The region has so many weak points that other conflicts are inevitable.

How much better that for once the world could act together to keep a flashpoint dampened down before the passions and principalities got out of control.



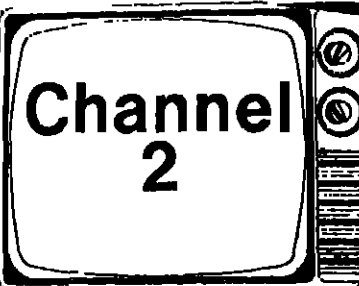
waves



The Jerusalem Star



Your TV guide



BBC WORLD SERVICE

Jordan Television Programmes, channel 2 Porgmmes From 6-12 June



The Documentary CONQUEST on Sunday at 9:10

English Programmes

Saturday

- 8:30 Music Box.
- 9:30 Dad's Army.
- 10:20 Feature Film, "Fedora", starring: William Haden, Henry Fonda and Michael York.

Sunday

- 8:30 Growing Pains.
- 9:10 Conquest, document-ary.
- 10:20 Miss Marple, "Sleeping Murder", part 2: The killer's next target is Gwenda herself, but the redoubtable Miss Marple has foreseen his plan of campaign, and has taken one or two precautions: Gwenda's life is saved and the murderer is arrested. All that remains is for Miss Marple to explain to the young couple why Helen had died and how the killer had kept the murder "sleeping" all those years.

Monday

- 8:30 Three Up, Two Down.
- 9:10 Magnum.
- 10:20 Whose Baby? New Mini-Series: A true story. A judicial case in Australia. The story of a handicapped girl who, despite her handicap takes up work to serve the handicapped.

Tuesday

- 8:30 You Again.
- 9:10 Strong Medicine: Al Felding-Roth a new drug is being considered. Vince wants them to start testing immediately. Celia is more conservative. The idea of trying it on pregnant women. When reports that THALIDOMIDE has caused widespread deformities in babies in Europe is out, Celia is furious and sets out to destroy Celia.

With her career in high gear, tragedy strikes when Andrew is killed by a speeding car intended for Celia. Jessica too, is devastated when she learns Bill is having an affair. Jessica leaves Washington and she and the children move in with Celia.

Wednesday

- 8:30 Three's A Crowd.
- 9:10 Apartheid, Programme 2: "A New Order" — the years 1948-1964. The start of apartheid and what it meant to both Afrikaansers and blacks, socially, educationally and economically. The programme looks at the campaign of non-violent resistance by which the non-whites refused to obey what they saw as unjust laws.

Non-violence came to an abrupt end with the Sharpeville demonstration in March 1960, in which 69 blacks were shot dead. For a while, the country was in turmoil and foreign investment stopped. Soon, however, the South African Prime Minister Dr Verwoerd had all the African Nationalist leaders in prison, revived the economy and reasserted total control.

Thursday

- 8:30 Me & My Girl.
- 9:10 The Two Mrs. Grenvilles, Starring: Ann-Margret, Claudette Colbert, Stephen Collins, Elizabeth Ashley, John Rubenstein Penny Fuller: A powerful drama of greed and passion among the super-rich of America and Europe in the '40s. THE TWO MRS. GREN- VILLES stars ANN-MARGRET as a social-climbing chorus girl who marries and murders the scion of one of the wealthiest families in the world. CLAUDETTE COLBERT, Academy Award winner for Frank Capra's "It Happened

One Night" plays the victim's domineering and class-conscious mother. Emmy Award winner John Erman, best known for his work on the TV movie "An Early Frost", the mini-series "Roots" and "A Streetcar Named Desire", is the director of this sensational mini-series.

Friday

- 8:30 Bill Cosby Show.
- 9:10 Falcon Crest.
- 10:20 New Mini-Series Shaka Zulu, Starring Edward Fox, Robert Powell and Henry Cele as Shaka Zulu: Shaka Zulu is the powerful, true story of tribal Africa during the turbulent 19th century. This 10-hour mini-series follows the life of Shaka, a gifted Zulu leader, as he grows up to fulfill an ancient tribal prophecy and unite his people into a bold new nation. From ridiculed outcast to unquestioned ruler of a continent of proud warriors, Shaka is driven by his strength of character and powerful belief in the dignity of his quest.

feature film starring Sacha Guitry and Michele Morgan.

French Programmes

Saturday

- 8:00 Les Nouveaux Mondes, eps. 3: A documentary about the land of fortune: Australia.
- 9:00 News In French.
- 9:15 La Force Du Destin, eps. 9, part 2.

Sunday

- 8:25 Napoleon Aventures: Historiques, 2nd part: A French

Programme Highlights For Week Beginning 6 June, 1987

IT'S YOUR WORLD: VIKTOR KARPOV: Head of the Soviet Arms Control and Disarmament Directorate, Viktor Karpov, is this week's guest on "It's Your World", the international phone-in programme chaired by Sue MacGregor. With arms talks still going on between the United States and the Soviet Union, listeners have their chance to put questions on the state of those negotiations directly to Mr Karpov. A graduate of Moscow State Institute for International Relations he was head of the Geneva talks on nuclear and space arms which commenced in 1985. He took charge of the Soviet Arms Control Directorate at the beginning of 1987. To take part in the phone-in you should ring 112 hours before the transmission, or during it, on London 580 4411. If your call is selected you will be rung back — at the BBC's expense — and put on the air, live, to speak to the guest.

ALPHABETICAL ORDER: Deryck Guyler, Rosalind Ayres, Martin Jarvis and Penelope Wilton star in Michael Frayn's award-winning comedy, set in the cuttings library of a provincial newspaper. This carefree and chaotic resident librarian, Lucy, who is much loved by the staff, is surrounded by ever-increasing piles of newspaper cuttings. Enter Leslie, Lucy's new assistant who has a passion for getting things straight. Her insistence on imposing order leads to hilarious results.

THE RACING GAME: In this new series of four programmes Michael Hayes takes a lighthearted look at the world of British racing: at the owners, breeders, trainers, bookies and jockies, the characters of the Turf from 14th Century Smithfield to the present day. This week's subject is breeding and selling where the motto is "let the buyer beware".

UNCROWNED KINGS: In the hard world of politics the role and abilities of the loser are often forgotten against ambitious winners. R.A. Butler was one such person. Three times in his career he was on the threshold of becoming prime minister but he never quite made it to the top. Alastair Lack looks at the career of R.A. Butler and three other politicians who remained uncrowned kings.

VINTAGE COMEDY: This series of vintage comedy ends with another chance to hear the first episode of the Hutch-hikers Guide to the Galaxy by Douglas Adams. The remote planet Earth is demolished to make way for a new hyper-space express route...It stars Peter Jones as The Book with Simon Jones and Geoffrey McGovern.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| Sunday 7/6/87 | Tuesday 9/6/87 |
| 12:45 The Racing Game. | 00:15 Uncrowned Kings |
| 14:09 It's Your World : Viktor Karpov. | 10:30 Uncrowned Kings |
| 19:15 It's Your World: Viktor Karpov. | Wednesday 10/6/87 |
| 23:15 Alphabetical Order. | 18:30 Vintage Comedy. |
| Monday 8/6/87 | Thursday 11/6/87 |
| 05:30 It's Your World : Viktor Karpov. | 13:30 Vintage Comedy |
| 19:15 Uncrowned Kings | Friday 12/6/87 |
| | 08:30 The Racing Game |
| | 18:15 Alphabetical Order |

Wednesday

- 06:00 Les Annees D'illusions, eps. 5
- 07:00 News In French.
- 07:15 La Force Du Destin, eps. 10, part 1.
- 08:00 Marie Pervenche, eps. 2: Comedy Series.
- 07:15 The Weekly Sport Magazine.

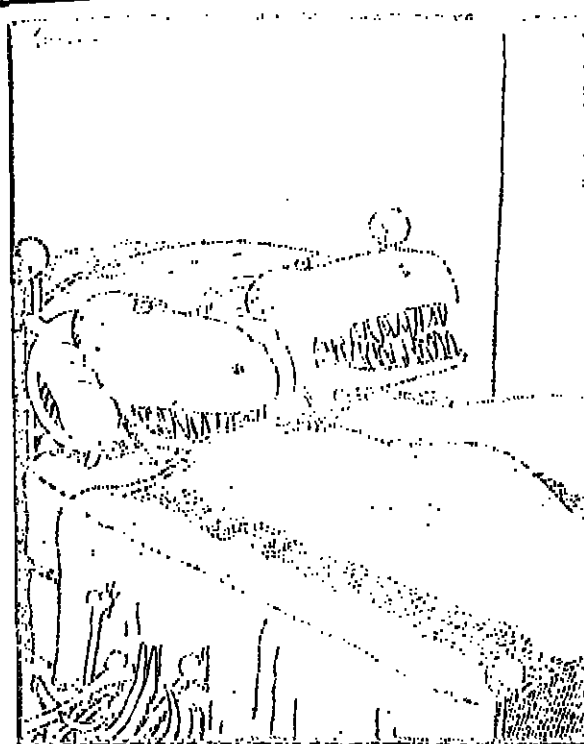
Monday

- 08:45 Itineraire: A documentary magazine produced by Sophie Richard about the African writer Maryse Conde.
- 08:10 L'Ecole Des Fane: A programme for children.
- 08:45 Aujourd'hui L'energy Soles: A documentary programme about solar energy.
- 07:00 News In French.
- 07:15 L'aventure Des Hommes de la prehistoire.

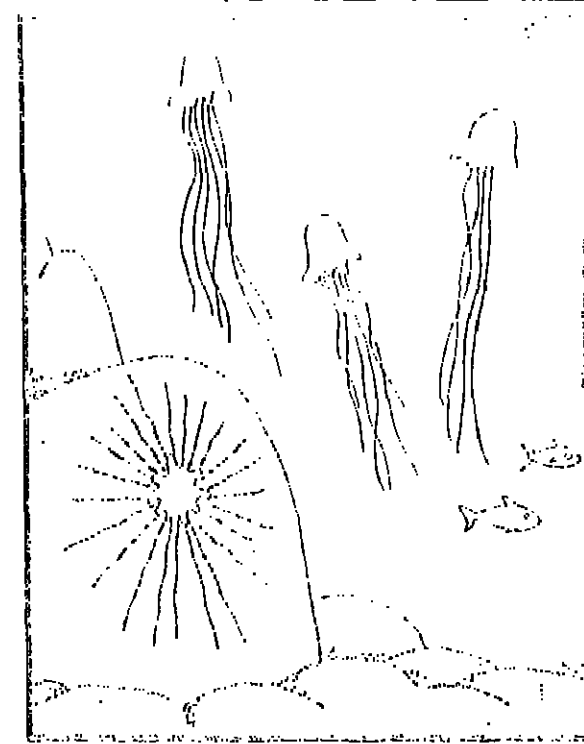
Tuesday

- 05:30 Les Cinq Dernieres Minutes: A detective series.
- 07:00 News In French.
- 07:15 French Varieties.

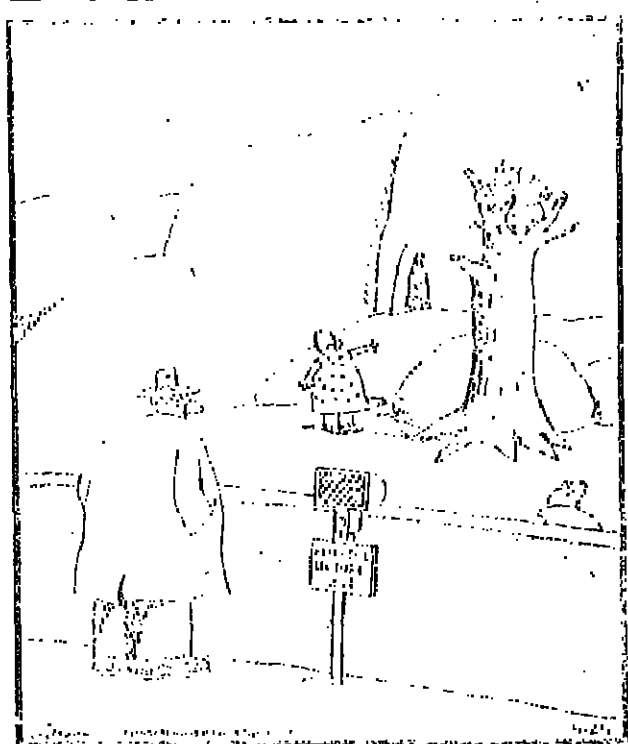
comics



"Wait a minute here. ... Did I floss?"



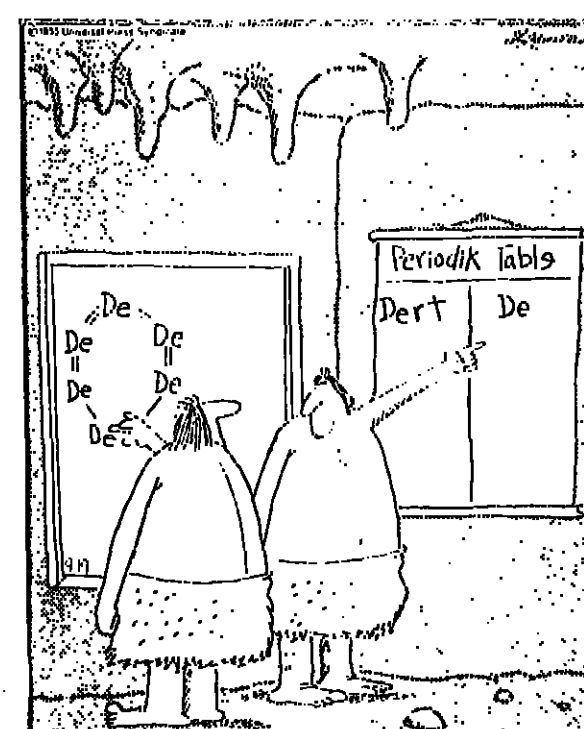
When jellyfish travel at unsafe speeds



At the Children's Zoo

THE FAR SIDE

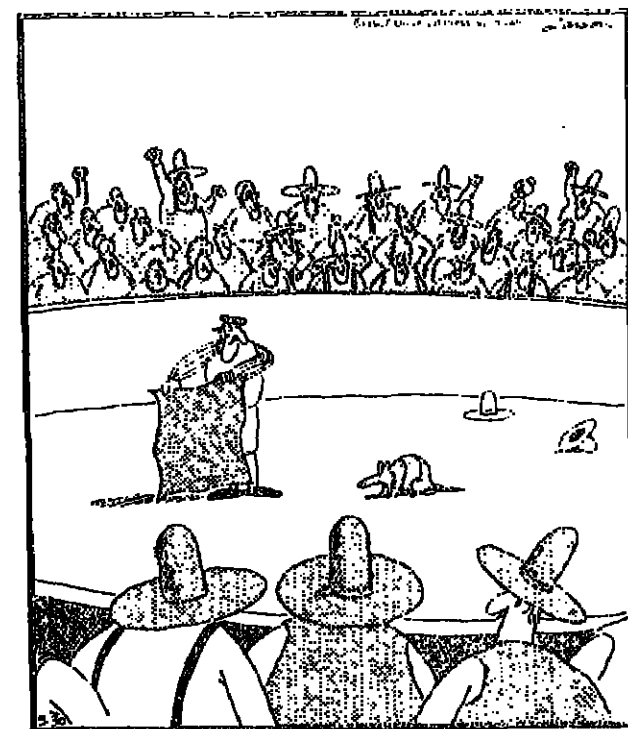
By GARY LARSON



Early chemists describe the first dirt molecule



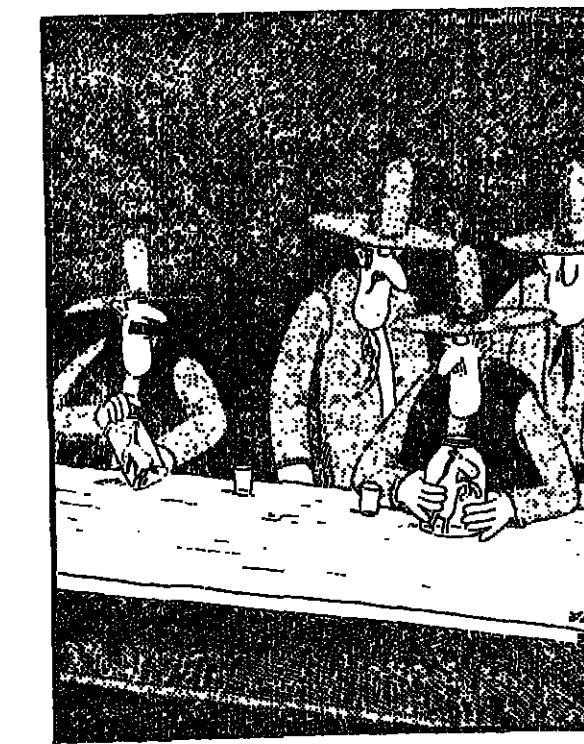
"You can run, Thomas, but you can't hide."



The armadillo ring of Belize



The door swung wide, and there, to the horror of the other pirates, stood Captain Monet — unmistakable with his one eye and pegbody.



"Not bad, but you guys wanna see a really small horse?"



"Hey, Johnny! This lady wants to know the difference in all these fertilizers!"